# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,585 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1886.


LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captains. | FRIDAY 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 22nd Jan. |
| L SINGAPORE | 3867 | 600 | R. Harvey | 29th ,, |
| M VERONA | 3116 | 600 | M. da Horne | 5th Feb. |
| L CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | J. P. Hassall | 12th ,, |
| — GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | F. Harris | 19th ,, |
| L GANGES | 4196 | 800 | E. Stewart | 26th ,, |
| M SIAM | 3011 | 500 | | 5th Mar. |
| L NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | T. J. Alderton | 12th ,, |
| — NIZAM | 2736 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 19th ,, |
| L THAMES | 4101 | 950 | W. A. Beeson | 26th ,, |
| M AUSTRALIA | 3864 | 600 | F. Ashdown | 2nd April. |
| L PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | H. M. Monie | 9th ,, |
| — ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 16th ,, |
| L CLYDE | 4124 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 23rd ,, |
| M MALWA | 2959 | 600 | G. W. Atkinson | 30th ,, |
| L HYDASPES | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 7th May. |
| — GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | F. Harris | 14th ,, |
| L SURAT | 3142 | 550 | C. R. Edwards | 21st ,, |
| | | | | TUESDAY |
| M CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | J. P. Hassall | 25th ,, |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 22nd Jan. |
| CLYDE | 4124 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 5th Feb. |
| HYDASPES | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 19th ,, |
| ANCONA | 3128 | 600 | R. G. Murray | 5th March. |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 18, 1886.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 21, 1885.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 200, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

| | Tons. H.P. | |
|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | 5,000 850 | 1st Feb. 1886 |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China) | 5,000 850 | 1st Mar. 1886 |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 850 | 1st April 1886 |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

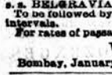
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. PERSIA | 3579 | 480 | R. Hutchison | 30th Jan. |
| s. s. VICTORIA | 3242 | 480 | W. Russel | 13th Feb. |
| s. s. ASIA | 3350 | 480 | J. Craig | 20th ,, |
| s. s. BELGRAVIA | 5000 | 500 | J. C. Boothby | 6th Mar. |
| s. s. ARABIA | 3500 | 488 | J. Laird | 20th ,, |
| s. s. BRITANNIA | 3069 | 480 | F. Blight | 1st April. |
| s. s. CALIFORNIA | 3416 | 480 | W. S. Young | 10th ,, |
| s. s. NUBIA | 3653 | 480 | T. G. Knox | 24th ,, |
| s. s. VICTORIA | 3242 | 480 | Wm. Russel | 15th May. |
| s. s. BELGRAVIA | 5000 | 500 | J. C. Boothby | 29th ,, |

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, January 4, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

### HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

### MICROSCOPES.

THE Company's fully illustrated Catalogue of these Instruments is now published and will be forwarded on application. Their stock comprises a great variety of the instruments most specially adapted for work in this country, and made for the Company by Nachet, Pramowsky, the maker to the French War Department, and other trustworthy manufacturers. The instruments have all been specially selected and the quotations are extremely low.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

### FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

A BLACK ARAB HORSE suitable for a Dog-cart. A splendid mover. Height 14-2. Age 5 years, believed to be sound. Price Rs. 500.

An English-built second-hand VICTORIA by Heffer & Co., late King & Co., in very good order.

An English-built miniature BROUGHAM by King & Co., London, in good condition.

Just arrived a new English-built BAROUCHE and a MAIL PHAETON by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury. Also a new English Victoria, some Polo and Dog-carts, suitable for ponies and horses of sizes.

And also some neat and nice sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bed-steads, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons on FRIDAY, 22nd January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarola, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,437 tons, on TUESDAY, 19th January, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bussorah, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th January, 1886. Agents.

### INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS,

and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

Mr. John M. Cook, Sole Managing Partner, is now in India, and will be glad to see personally by appointment or give replies to communications which may be addressed to

THOS. COOK & SON } BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW. Calcutta, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian, and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, SELF-REGISTERING, OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch ..... each | 10 0 |
| TREACHER & Co.'s 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case ..... ,, | 6 8 |
| TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index, in partridge wood cases ..... ,, | 5 0 |
| TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases ..... ,, | 6 8 |
| ALLBUTT'S (Dr. Clifford's) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Box-wood cases for the Pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew ..... ,, | 6 0 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
DISPNSING AND OPEARTIVE CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum has been declared for the half-year ended 30th September, 1885.

Holders of "BEARER" Shares will receive payment on presentation of the Coupons at the Office here.

By order of the Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th January, 1886.

### DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

KEMP & Co. beg to call the attention of Amateurs and Experts in the Photographic Art, to their newly received supply of Cameras, Lenses, &c., and solicit an inspection.

Complete sets from Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

### KEMP'S UNRIVALLED HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last seventeen years as a Sound, Wholesome and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

### KEMP & CO., Limited.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS AND ELASTIC SILK GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Stockings, per pair | 9 0 |
| Anklets, per pair | 5 0 |
| Knee-Caps, per pair | 6 0 |
| Thigh Pieces, per pair | 9 0 |
| Wristlets, each | 2 0 |

ENEMA APPARATUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Seamless India-rubber Enema | 4 8 |
| Higginson's India-rubber Enema | 2 8 |
| Lynch's Perfection Enema | 4 8 |
| Arnold's Simplex Enema— | |
| Best quality | 15 0 |
| Second do. | 10 0 |
| Third do. | 5 0 |
| Small do. | 4 0 |
| Matthew's Metallic Piston Enema | 13 0 |
| Maw's Brass Family Enema | 10 0 |

Elastic Syringes of all sizes.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS

Now universally recommended by medical men in England, Re. 1-8 per packet.

LADIES' ABDOMINAL BELTS

In every variety of material and pattern. Full details in illustrated Price-List.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.

A large assortment of these goods have been received and unpacked. They are the best instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a lifetime.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single | Rs. 7 |
| Double | ,, 13 |

Smaller sizes for children, cheaper

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

### THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

### GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

IS supplied to order, and, for the convenience of TRAVELLERS, from an extensive stock ready for immediate use.

Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and we guarantee to supply CLOTHING of HIGH-CLASS STYLE, FIT, FINISH, &c.

ALL the SEASON'S NOVELTIES, specially selected by our Mr. ASQUITH, are now to hand. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE respectfully invite applications for PATTERNS, which will be sent POST-FREE with ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST.

Reliable instructions for self-measurement, introduced by ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE enable them to conduct an extensive business throughout India by correspondence only. GENTLEMEN desirous of obtaining fashionable, suitable, and satisfactory CLOTHING can rely upon ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE'S "SELF-MEASUREMENT RULES" with every confidence.

N. B.—On all Orders exceeding Rs. 20 sent per V. P. P. a special discount is allowed of 10 per cent. as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

## ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHIERS,
BOMBAY.

## THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Establishment that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly appreciated by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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| Theodolites. | Spare Instruments. | Stencil Plates. |
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| Levelling Staves. | Marquois Scales. | Level Books. |
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| | Drawing Boards. | |

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dry Water-colours. | Siberian Pencils. | Palettes, Slabs, &c. |
| Moist do. in pans. | Sable-hair Pencils. | Palette Knives. |
| Slow-drying do. in Tubes. | Hog-hair Tools for Oils. | Dippers, &c. |
| Oil-colours in Tubes. | Sable do. | Bristol Boards. |
| Dry Water-colour Boxes. | Varnishes, Oils, &c. | Mounting Boards. |
| Moist do. | Drawing Papers. | Drawing pencils. |
| Oil-colour Boxes. | Oil Sketching Paper. | Crayons. |
| Illuminating Colour Boxes. | Prepared Canvas. | Gold and Silver Shells. |
| Camel-hair Pencils. | Prepared Millboards. | Gold Leaf. |
| | Mahl Sticks. | |

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

## THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

## MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

JUST OPENED a new and beautiful stock of all the most Fashionable goods for MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.

The most elegant assortment of Laces, Fans, Parasols, ...vely French Flowers, Feathers and Aigrettes, Fancy Hair and Dress Ornaments.

Garnitures of Flowers for Ball Dresses.

Coloured Tulle for Ball Dresses

## MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

## MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR
BOMBAY HOUSE
THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN
WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH MONEY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

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| Their Celebrated Campaign Watches ... ... ... ... | at £ 2 and £ 2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32 |
| Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches ... ... | ... at £ 1-2 or Rs. 14 |
| Do. do. do. Lever ... .. ... | ... at £ 1-8 or Rs. 18 |
| Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches ... ... .. ... | ... at £2-14 or Rs. 34 |
| Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement ... ... | ... at £3-12 or Rs. 46 |
| Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance | ... at £4-12 or Rs. 58 |
| Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | at £4-8 or Rs. 53-8 |
| Do. do. do. Crystal-faced ... ... | Rs. 45 |
| Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement | at £5-10 or Rs. 69 |
| Do. do. Crystal-faced ... ... | Rs. 63 |
| Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches ... ... | ... at £7-4 or Rs. 91 |
| Do. do. do. Hunting Case ... | ... at £8 or Rs. 100 |
| Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance ... ... ... ... | ... at £13 or Rs. 164 |
| Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case ... ... ... | Rs. 123 |

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PRESENTATION WATCHES
WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
GOLD OR SILVER CASES
AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.
SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,
TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

## MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

## PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

## MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR GUZERAT AND KATTYWAR
PURE (KANGRA VALLEY) HOLTA TEAS.

SINCE we lately established ourselves as Sole Agents of the Holta Tea Company, Limited, our Teas are supplied to the Messes and Gentry of these provinces, and ACKNOWLEDGED by them as SUPERIOR and UNSURPASSABLE TEAS, of which a great desideratum has been felt for a long time past. We strongly recommend our superior Teas to those who have not tried them as yet.

PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.

MANOCKJEE JAMSHEDJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, CAMP, BARODA.

## BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES:
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CLARETS

ON DIRECT Orders,—from our BORDEAUX HOUSE—MESSES CLUBS and Large BUYERS can obtain better advantages than any Bombay Competitors offer.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH."

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO,
BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

## SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IRON ROOFS | CRANES | BEVEL AND ROPE |
| ROAD ROLLERS | CYLINDERS | GEARINGS, |
| LAMP POSTS | GATES | ORNAMENTAL AND |
| GIRDERS | RAILINGS | GENERAL CASTINGS. |
| BRIDGES | COLUMNS | |

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager... MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.
THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 18th JANUARY,
The Comedy
OLD GOOSEBERRY
and the Burlesque
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY,
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST,
The sparkling Comedy
QUIET FAMILY
and the popular Burlesque
BROWN AND THE BRAHMINS.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY,
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THE COMEDY OF
OLD GOOSEBERRY
and the Burlesque
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY,
BY SPECIAL DESIRE,
EAST LYNNE.

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY,
NO PERFORMANCE.

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY,
The well-known Burlesque
IXION.

IN PREPARATION.
Gilbert and Sullivan's New Comic Opera,
MIKADO.

### ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
TO-NIGHT, 18TH JANUARY, AT 9 P. M.
EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY.
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL
TRAINED ANIMALS.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, of Rs. 5 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 1st February, 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th instant.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, of Rs. 5 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 1st February, 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th instant.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
Bombay, 16th January, 1886.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTEREM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, of Rs. 14-5-7 on the old Shares and Rs. 5-1-5 on the new Shares, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared and made payable on and after the 1st February, 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th instant.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
Bombay, 16th January, 1886.

### CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACS, AND ANNUALS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| TIMES OF INDIA CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY 1886 | Rs. 8 & 2 | 0 |
| MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY | 5 | 0 |
| ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS 'Xmas No. | 1 | 0 |
| PUNCH ALMANAC | 0 | 8 |
| BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC | 0 | 8 |
| LONDON SOCIETY, 'Xmas No. | 0 | 10 |
| ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC | 0 | 10 |
| DEFEATED (Beeton's 'Xmas No) | 0 | 10 |
| SOCIETY 'XMAS No. | 0 | 6 |
| BOW BELLS 'Xmas No | 1 | 8 |
| FUN ALMANAC | 0 | 4 |
| BROTHER of the SHADOW (Routledge's 'Xmas Annual) Re. 1-0 | 0 | 10 |
| HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL | 0 | 10 |
| NAUTICAL ALMANAC for 1887 | 2 | 0 |
| WINTER BLOSSOMS (Little Folks Annual) | 0 | 6 |
| BELGRAVIA ANNUAL | 0 | 10 |
| QUEEN ALMANAC | 0 | 10 |
| TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE 'Xmas No. | 0 | 10 |
| WORLD 'Xmas No | 1 | 0 |
| IN QUARTERS (Winter's Annual) | 0 | 10 |
| GENTLEMAN'S ANNUAL 'Xmas No. | 0 | 10 |
| GIRL'S OWN PAPER 'Xmas No | 0 | 6 |
| BOY'S OWN PAPER 'Xmas No. | 0 | 6 |
| VANITY FAIR, 'Xmas No. | 1 | 0 |
| BOW BELLS ANNUAL | 0 | 10 |
| SANTA CLAUS 'Xmas No. | 1 | 0 |
| EVE AT THE WHEEL (Fenn's 'Xmas Annual) | 0 | 10 |
| QUIVER 'XMAS NUMBER | 0 | 6 |
| KATE GREENAWAY'S ALMANAC, Re. 1 | 0 | 10 |
| GOLDEN FLOOD (Grant's 'Xmas Number) | 0 | 10 |
| EVERY GIRL'S ANNUAL for 1886 | 3 | 12 |
| EVERY BOY'S ANNUAL for 1886 | 3 | 12 |
| LITTLE FOLKS | 3 | 4 |
| LITTLE WIDE AWAKE | 3 | 4 |
| ZADKIEL'S ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS for 1886 | 0 | 8 |

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, &c.,
Imported direct from the Manufactory in a variety of handsome patterns, designed specially for INDIAN use.

TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

| Each | Rs. | as. | | Each | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5½ ft. by 5½ | 3 | 4 | 7 ft. by 10 | 8 | 0 | |
| 5½ ft. by 7½ | 4 | 6 | 7 ft. by 12 | 9 | 8 | |
| 6 ft. by 6 | 4 | 0 | 7½ ft. by 7½ | 6 | 4 | |
| 6 ft. by 8 | 5 | 6 | 7½ ft. by 10 | 8 | 8 | |
| 6½ ft. by 6½ | 4 | 14 | 7½ ft. by 12 | 10 | 4 | |
| 6½ ft. by 9 | 6 | 12 | 8½ ft. by 8½ | 7 | 4 | |
| 7 ft. by 7 | 5 | 8 | 8½ ft. by 15 | 13 | 4 | |
| 7 ft. by 9 | 7 | 0 | 8½ ft. by 16 | 14 | 4 | |

DIAMOND PATTERN.

| Each | Rs. | as. | | Each | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ft. by 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 ft. by 7 | 4 | 4 | |
| 6 ft. by 8 | 4 | 6 | 7½ ft. by 10 | 6 | 6 | |
| 6½ ft. by 10 | 5 | 14 | 7½ ft. by 10½ | 6 | 12 | |

TABLE NAPKINS.
DAMASK PATTERN.

| Per doz Rs. | as. | | Per doz Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 in. by 20 | 4 | 8 | 24 in. by 24 | 5 | 8 |

DIAMOND PATTERN.

| | Per doz Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| 24 in. by 24 | 4 | 12 |

SIDE SLIPS.
Damask patterns, 24 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34 in. by 34 | per doz. | 8 | 8 |
| 34 in. by 45 | " | 11 | 4 |
| 34 in. by 50 | " | 12 | 6 |
| 34 in. by 54 | " | 13 | 8 |
| 28 in. by 36 (Toilette) | " | 6 | 8 |

COUNTERPANES.
(White)

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 ft. by 7½ ft. | each | 5 | 8 |
| 7½ ft. by 8½ ft. | " | 8 | 8 |
| 8½ ft. by 9 ft. | " | 9 | 12 |

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
(White)

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 in. by 48 in. | each | 2 | 0 |
| 20 in. by 54 in. | " | 2 | 4 |

SHEETING.
89 inches wide, 14 annas per yard.
SHIKAR CLOTH.
&c., &c.
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for the Rajpipla State, Arab Stallion of blood and bone, not under 14-2. Also Arab Pony Stallion. Apply to

E. V. STACE, Major,
Joint Administrator.
Nandode, 13th January, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District, for the twelve months commencing from 1st April, 1886, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1886, For further particulars apply to that officer.

H. R. COOKE,
Acting Collector of Satara.
Satara, 13th January, 1886.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having Claims against the Estate of the late Mr. J. W. YOUNG, Assistant Superintendent of the Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, are requested, within one month from the date of this notice, to communicate with the Undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration to the said Estate have been granted by the District Court of Ratnagiri

J. R. NAYLOR, C. S.
Poona, 14th January, 1886.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE attention of Commanding Officers is particularly invited to the NEW FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL now being introduced by the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

The colour of this Drill is guaranteed against Soap, Soda, Sunlight and Acids.

Samples upon application to the Agent.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL has continued to maintain its leading position among Private Schools in Bombay by passing (39) Thirty-nine of its Pupils at the late Matriculation Examination. The Bai Manekbhy PRIZE for proficiency in General Knowledge and the Sir Kawasjee Jehangir LATIN SCHOLARSHIP have also been awarded to pupils of this Institution.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES,
PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles, first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Hips, &c.

Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st February, 1886, the following will be Timing of Trains on the B.-G. Railway :—

| DOWN MAIL. | | DOWN MIXED. |
|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | A. M. |
| Wadwan Jn. .. | Dep. 1-45 | 5-45 |
| Dhola .. | ..Arril. 5-29 | 10-26 |
| Dhola .. | ...Dep. 5-39 | 10-51 |
| | | P. M. |
| Bhavnagar | ...Arrl. 7-16 | 1-10 |
| UP MAIL. | | UP MIXED. |
| | A. M. | NOON. |
| Bhavnagar | ...Dep. 8-30 | 12-0 |
| | | P. M. |
| Dhola .. | ...Arril. 10-8 | 2-17 |
| Dhola .. | ...Dep. 10-28 | 2-33 |
| | P. M. | |
| Wadwan Jn. | ...Arril. 2-10 | 7-16 |
| UP MIXED. | BRANCH LINE. | DOWN MIXED. |
| | A. M. | A. M. |
| Dhola .. | ..Dep. 4-15 | Dhoraji..Dep. 4-0 |
| | P. M. | |
| Dhoraji.. | ...Arrl. 5-15 | Dhola ..Arrl. 9-49 |

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, dated Ghadechi, 14th January, 1886.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### M. EHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF SULPHUR, SCALES, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Be lasis-road near Sir J. J Hospital, by order of C. A. Turner, Esqr, Official Assignee, H. C., re Amratlal Kursondass an insolvent—consisting of sulphur, scales, pictures, &c.,

SALE of valuable Building materials for removal.

Under instructions from those concerned, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., all the materials for removal of the old Sailors' Home Building with other houses and stable bearing C. Nos. 25, 26, and 27, and 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64 near the Dhobi Talao Markets between the Tram Lines to the Trinity Chapel. The same will be sold either in one or in separate lots as may be convenient.

N. B.—The buildings are pucka-built with best teak-wood works and double-tiled roofs with well-laved ground floor; and the sale affords a rare opportunity even to men of limited means to have serviceable materials to suit their convenience.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th January, 1886.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Moreswar, wife of Bhaneet Trimamal, and Nowabai Coondersi, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Ramchunder Damotheri, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of ground or land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum-road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of and containing by admeasurement 75 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said Girgaum-road, on the west partly by the property of Balcrushna Bhaskerjee, and partly by the ground of Miguel Pereira, on the north by the property of Shoonkam Khundoosett, and on the south by the property of Anajee Gopal Khanaskin, and which said hereditaments and premises have hitherto, and are now in the occupation of the said Ramchander Ramotheree, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 74.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

1 case straw hats of different colours.
1 " bedsteads, stools, &c.
1 " arm and without arm chairs, rocking chairs, &c.
1 " tables with marble plate
1 " chairs, foot rests, &c
1 " chairs, &c.
1 " gilded arm and without arm chairs
1 " inay's hats
4 " shirts of sorts
1 " dressed dolls of sorts
2 " gentlemen's boot and shoes
The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Apollo House," Fort, the whole of the hotel furniture, consisting of blackwood and teakwood furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, chromatic oleographs, Brussels carpets, hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Mrs. CHESTER. The same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert and tea services, plated ware such as vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stand, egg boiler, tea set, tea pot, silver spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., black wood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, mallet and Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, oval, side oval and writing tables, easy-folding, reclining rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and half-backed couches, centre ottoman, handsome circular table and teapoys with marble top, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, first rate oleographs in rich gilt frame, double light hanging and wall kerosine lamps, iron and teakwood four-post bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washhand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, almira with plate glass door, wardrobe in two pieces with mirror, clothes and gown presses, camphorwood chest of drawers, towel horses bath tubs, commodes and other sundry articles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japan flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in rich gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong, built victoria with a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses and harness, &c., the property of Dr. A F FERGUSON, Superintendent Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross-lane, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood French-polished plain and rich carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome six lights hanging chandeliers, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames a handsome strong phaeton single seated, a handsome strong iron grey horse, set of plated mounted single harness, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of H. MIRZA ABASS, Esq., Persian Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, 18th January, 1886. BENNETT & CO.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT 38 CASKS OF JAM AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

On FRIDAY the 22nd inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction without reserve in small lots to suit purchasers at their auction room No 41, Meadow Street, on account and risk of whom it may concern.

Just landed ex ss "Cathay" from Lyon Hoar and Co, England.

A consignment of 38 casks of fresh jams and preserved fruits in 1 and 3 lbs fine glass jars and 1 lb tins, such as raspberry, gooseberry, black currant greengages red-gauges, damson, plum, mixed fruits and fruits preserve.

These condiments are from the renowned factory known as the West of England Jam Manufactory, whose productions have earned a world-wide reputation for the excellence of their flavour.

Samples are now on view

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th January, 1886.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-Goods in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart-row, Fort.

A quantity of grey and white piece-goods such as dhoties, shirtings, jacconets, drills, T cloth, prints, imadapalums &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case cut glass drops of sizes.
10 casks whitlegs.
2 cases family toilet soap.
2 " cotton jacquard shawls.
1 " woollen cloth.
5 " coloured Lady's cloth.
1 sewing-machine.
1 case Gentlemen's white and coloured shirts.
10 cases assorted jams and jellies in tins.
7 " peppermint lozenges.
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales drills.
2 " jaconets.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGAON OPPOSITE THE ST. JOHN'S MISSION SCHOOL.

On SATURDAY the 23rd inst. at 3 pm Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction at Mazagaon on the premises by order of the owners the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fasandary land or ground together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay at Mazagaon containing by admeasurement about 213 square yards and assessed under No. 17, and bounded on the east by a Fasandary vacant ground and Lawrence de Lima Street, on the west by the house of Dawoodkhan Abdoolakhan on the north by a Fasandary vacant ground and on the south by the house of Pallonjee Dinshawjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGAON DOLKER STREET

On SATURDAY the 23rd instant, at 4 pm, Messrs MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction at Mazagaon on the premises by order of the Owner the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay at Mazagaon and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 231 and assessed under No 9 and containing by admeasurement about 215 8/9 square yards and bounded on the east by the public road on the west by a Passage and the house of Manoel Tesher, on the north by the Dolker Street and on the south by the Mazagaon Bunder Row

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 18th January, 1886.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

5 bales grey shirtings.
5 " choices.
3 cases prints.
3 " woollen cloth.
3 " coloured handkerchiefs.
1 " scarlet army cloth.
1 " merino and alpaca.
8 " damaged matches ex s. s. Lawada and Teelin Head.
1 case travelling kerosine oil stores and sets of tin boxes.
1 case 12 rolls leather belting 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 inches.
16 silver and metal calendar watches.
100 iron anvils, 28 lbs to 3 cwts.
A few pairs of real Japanese vases and tea and coffee service set.
The property of a gentleman going to England.
1 handsome mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, piano-stool, filter, ice-pitcher, chair, &c.

At 2.30 P. M.

1 handsome light new victoria.
1 " strong built brougham.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 handsome nearly new single seated English-built brougham by Kesterton.
1 handsome English built light landau (little used.)

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at Kasara-bunder to close consignment.

110 1st class teak squares.
40 3 & 4 inch teak scantlings.
50 Tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade, Apollo Bunder, near the Band-stand, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood carved and plain household furniture, very best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glass-ware, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's table and hanging lamps, table linen, handsome Brussels and Tournay carpets, one handsome light strong built pony-cart, one handsome white arab pony 13-2, one handsome white Pegu both quiet in saddle and harness, saddlery, &c., the property of GENERAL Sir ROBERT PHAYRE, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. The same comprises very rich grey pattern glassware, superior dinner, dessert and breakfast services, real Chinaclas and coffee services, very best plated cruet and pickle stands, biscuit box, ice-pitcher, hotwater curry and vegetable dishes, tea and coffee pots, butter cooler, breakfast companion, soft cellars, spoons and forks, sauce boat, cakes basket, plated epergue, set of fruit knives and forks in case, claret jug, sugar basin, table and piano candlesticks, best steel plated table cutlery set of tea trays plated round waiters, very handsome blackwood and teakwood and inlaid furniture such as a set of teakwood telescopic dining tables in five pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dumb waiter, consolation and sofa couches, round teapoys, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing side, and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables drawing room easy low-folding and Madrase pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome chiffonier with mirror glass, toilet and hat stands iron and teakwood bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, almyra with mirror glass, dressing table with dressing glass, double screens, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome brussels and Cambay carpets handsome Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, an English made ice-box with zinc filter in good order, an American verandah bench, Bate dispense and cookroom furniture, an eight day clock, waterfilter table cloths and napkins and crockery, &c. &c.

At 2 p. m.

1 handsome light strong built pony cart.
1 " white Arab pony 15·2
1 " white pegu quiet in saddle and harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

Under instructions from the under-writers Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Byculla premises of Messrs. Thacher and Co., the debris of the buildings, damaged by fire, of ground-floor and first storey consisting of rubble and brick walls, woodwork, posts, beams, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba opposite the Jute Mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, brussels carpet handsome table ornaments and flower vases, &c., the property of J. HETTER, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property and houses at New Line-street, Bombay.

By order of the mortgagees and by virtue of the power of sale continued in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1882, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, the following property will be sold by public Auction on the premises by Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of February 1886 at 4 p. m.

All that pieces or parcel of land or ground containing admeasurement 1,076 square yards, or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 396, and for quit and ground rent under No. 1180, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22, and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Ramchundra Ganputjee and his tenants, situate on the north side of New line-street in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Baisett and the property of Moroba gewjee on the west by the property of the late Bhowanjee Morojee on the north partly by the property of Lukmon Kessowjee and partly by the property of Ramchunder Naranjee and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line-street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Church-gate-street. Fort solicitors for the mortgagee.—Dated 18th January 1886.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th, January, 1886.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

*FOR SALE.*

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the Office and at the book-sellers

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

COME AND SEE new arrivals of Fancy Tweeds, latest fashions, Gents' Hats, Shirts and material for coating for Xmas season at new premises of Hajee Ebram Brothers, opposite Crawford Market.

TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with a Stable, at Lower Colaba. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Tea Emporium, Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET, a very desirable two-storeyed HOUSE, and a very commodious SHOP, in Church-gate-street, at present occupied by Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Tea Emporium, Church-gate-street.

THE 2ND KILN of the Season opened SATURDAY, the 16th, WONDERLAND ART POTTERY WORKS, SCHOOL OF ARTS, Esplanade.

ICES.—Water Ices and Cream Ices. Allahabad, English, and French Confectionery, Pastry, &c.
W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS, with a European family, required by a married couple. Apply to X Y Z, Bandora Post Office.

COME AND SEE our articles on Clearance Sale. A Discount of Annas two per each Rupee is allowed on Toys, Dolls, Albums, Photo Frames, and Fancy Goods.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LATEST NOVELTY.—Pocket Lamps, all nickelled, exactly the shape and size of an egg, most useful and handy, Price Re. 1-12.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

UMBRELLAS and Sunshades for both Ladies and Gents in Silk, Merino and Alpaca, a large variety to select from. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES, Wines, Spirits and French Liqueurs, of the best quality. Also English and French Sweets to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER. Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, a brand new unused PULSOMETER, No. 7, with all its fittings complete. Apply to MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited, No. 5, Armenian Lane.

WANTED, HEAD-MISTRESS for the Orphanage, Secunderabad. Salary Halli Sicca Rupees 60 per mensem with quarters. Apply to F. C. GITTENS, Chaplain.

A BARGAIN.—One fine Brilliant about 24 cts. One single stone Diamond Ring 93 cts. Apply to Messrs. Mormusjee Manockjee & Co., 18, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

ROOMS with BOARD at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 43, Hornby-road, First Floor, Bombay.

A YALA'S Extra quality, dry CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 56 per case. Agents. PHIPSON & Co.

CLARET—Just received a consignment of ST JULIEN, Rs. 9 per dozen.—VOLKART BROTHERS

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

WHISKEY—Ben-Cruachan's Blend of Finest Old SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 20 per dozen.—VOLKART BROTHERS.

INSTRUCTION in ENGLISH, MUSIC, and FANCY WORK to NATIVE LADIES at their homes. Address Mrs. P. W., care of this paper.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent. discount cash.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c., suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

ENGINEERING.—A gentleman, member of I. C. E., at present disengaged, is open to an offer in any branch. Please address "ENGINEER," Post Office, Colombo.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—PANDAY Mahomed and Co., 32, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of "Bavarian Export Beer" from the Insebraurie Lindan at Rs. 6 per dozen. Samples on application.—VOLKART BROTHERS.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments, cutlery, and crockery. Prices cheap—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

HISTORICAL ALBUMS—Known events of English History illustrated on every page, Morocco-bound, Rs. 15 only, at CREWEND & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

SCHAFFER and BUDENBERGS STEAM and by HYDRAULIC GAUGES of all sizes, also Pulsometers in stock. Apply to J. Flemming and Co., 12 Medow Street.

A LADY residing 3rd floor over Warshaw Hair-cutting Saloon, Church-gate-street, Fort, would like to receive boarders. For further particulars apply at the premises.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET, one of the portions of ALTAMONT on Cumballa Hill from 15th February next. For particulars apply to Lady Manockjee Limjee, Pedder-road, Cumballa Hill.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, Secunderabad, Bombay, Poona, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Calicut, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Mayo-street.

KANGAROO SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 8 hours, 30 min. secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 260. Apply "KANGAROO" Agency, Madras.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same. Price Rs. 3, postage, 1 anna.

WHISKEY—Slater, Rodger and Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey, Thistle Blend, three stars, Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample sent to Messes and Clubs free of charge.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

GENTS' PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London maker Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILL & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TRICYCLES.—With ball bearings, double driver patent brake, and all the latest improvements, screwed and nutted spokes, plated parts, &c., with lamps complete. Price, Rs. 275.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand brake ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hargovan Vunmall & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 4, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

TO LET, with immediate possession, from the 1st of April next, the Bungalow at present occupied by Deputy Surgeon-General Bruce, on Dadysett Hill, Napean, sea-road. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. N. J. DADY, 10, Dadysett-house, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED for wholesale Mill-stout yarn dyed Scarlet, Khakee, and Blue Nos. 6 to 14, 3-24, and 2½ per yard respectively. Army Welsh Flannel at annas 10 per yard. Yarn dyed fast colors, Khakee Drill from 5 to 6 annas per yard. Vol. Helmets complete, Rs. 6 each. Try at Y. A LACKA'S, near Jackaria Masjid.

TO LADIES upon receipt of P. O. O. for Rs. 9, we will send Post-free a parcel containing—1 pair of Colored Satin Evening Shoes, 1 pair of 10-Button Colored Silk Gloves, 1 pair Colored Lisle Thread Hose. We return the money if our goods are not approved of.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDARCHEESE 12 as. per lb.; BACON, 12 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

NEW LAND TAX REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
A

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Athletic Sports.
The Alfred Theatre 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 16th:—Abana (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 16th:—City of Carthage (s), and Henzada (s), for London; Malacca (s), Zanzibar; Avondale (s), Port Said; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; and Joseph Arbib (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sumatra and City of Carthage left the dock yesterday.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand every Thursday until further notice.

ALFRED THEATRE.—Mr. Volpi performs again at this Theatre to-night with his unique and wonderful menagerie of animals.

FALL OF A ROOF.—A portion of the ventilator roof of No 4 Block, Artillery Barracks, Colaba, fell in on Friday evening, but fortunately no one was injured. The Executive Engineer's Department were informed of the matter and attended to the removal of the debris.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Bhugwandass Laljee, a grocer, reported to the police on Friday that his shop at Mirchee Lane, opposite the Jooma Musjid, was broken into on Thursday night, and a small wooden box was forced open and Rs 133 in cash stolen therefrom.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Infantry, at the Apollo-bunder, commencing at 5-45 p.m:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Veber Laud | Faust. |
| Overture | Le Neige | Auber. |
| Valse | Fairie voices | Crowe. |
| Selection | Boccaccio | Suppe. |
| Gavotte | Stella | Kappey. |
| Polka | Schnell-in Galop time | Strauss. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT.—Jivanram Mooljee was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a red turban, valued Rs 12, the property of Tookaram Essoo, from his residence at Byculla on the previous day. The complainant placed the turban in question on a peg in his front room, whence it was missed soon after. The matter being reported to the police, the accused was arrested while endeavouring to dispose of the property. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment on pleading guilty to the charge.

ATHLETICS.—The undermentioned men have been selected from the G. I. P. R. Volunteers for the Tug of War on Monday the 19th.

Lce. Sergt. E Bithell, Corpl R Hayter, and Lce Corpl R Saunders, Bombay; Vols Marks, Galpin and Coles, Byculla; Vols McGlochlan and D Stewart, Sholapoor; Vol Headly, Lce Corpl F Lidell, Vol Moriarty, Vol Allison, and Sergt J Salmon, Egatpoora; Vol W Hawkes and Corpl A Moriarty, Busawal; Corpl Wadly, Hurda.

A FATAL BLOW.—Baloo Mahadoo was charged before Mr. Cooper on Saturday with having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The case has already been reported. The accused, it appears, had struck his wife Luxmi over the region of the spleen in a quarrel, and she died five minutes after the blow. The medical evidence went to show that the spleen had been very much diseased. The jury had returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. After hearing the evidence in the case his worship discharged the accused.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The following is the programme for this day:—

3-30 p.m. Throwing the Hammer.
3-45 p.m. 100 yards Flat Race.
3-50 p.m. Vaulting.
4-5 p.m. Regimental Tug of War, 1st Heat.
4-10 p.m. 120 yards Hurdle Race, 1st Heat.
4-20 p-m. Egg Race.
4-30 p.m. Marching Flat Race, one mile, full parade uniform, with rifle and side arms.
4-45 p.m. ¼ mile Flat Race.
5-0 p.m. Final Heat, 120 yards' Hurdle Race.
5-10 p.m. Tent pegging and Tilting at the Ring,
5-40 p.m. Regimental Tug of War, 2nd Heat.

N.B.
(1) 2 tries only in events, Nos. 1, 3, and 10.
(2) The Assembly will be sounded 5 minutes before each event takes place.
(3) The Regimental Tugs of War only will be pulled to-day.

NOCTURNAL DIVERSION AT BANDORA.—A correspondent writes:—I beg to enquire what the Bandora Police are about to allow loafer looking fellows to play pranks on sign boards, garden pots, ect., etc., belonging to peaceful inhabitants. The nuisance is becoming unbearable, and if our frolicsome gentry do not desist from such ignoble pastime the Police should protect the property of people from being ruthlessly strewn about by taking them in charge and making them chew the end of reflection. About a month ago a complaint was made in your paper by a correspondent, and instead of there being any improvement these beardless boys are determined to practice their vagaries so long as they can do it with impunity. They have even gone the length of disturbing poor villagers in their houses. Such audacity requires vigilant watch on their movements, but I fear the Bandora Police require something more than letters in newspapers to stir them to their sense of duty.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—Constable Roberts charged Luximon Govinda, a cart-driver, before Mr. Cooper on Saturday with having caused grievous hurt to one Dondoo Suttoo, another cart-driver. It appeared from the police officer's statement that, on the night of the 15th inst. the accused and the complainant were engaged by a bania at Mandvie among a large number of other cart-drivers to remove bags of grain from a warehouse. A quarrel arose among the two about getting the first place near the door and the complainant struck and abused the accused. The latter returned the abuse and, taking up a big bamboo lying in his cart, struck the other very severely on the head several times with it. The blows knocked the cart-driver down senseless and the accused ran away. The other cart-drivers, who witnessed the assault, finding complainant was very severely hurt reported the matter to the police, who removed him to the hospital. There it was found his head was fractured, and he was still unconscious. Superintendent Brewin applied for an adjournment of the case and that the accused should be allowed to remain in police custody, as it was desirous that he should be taken to the complainant at the hospital to see if he could, should he recover consciousness, identify him as his assailant. It was feared that the complainant would not survive and it would be necessary to take his dying deposition when he became conscious. His worship adjourned the case and passed the necessary order.

A THOUGHT READING PERFORMANCE.—Mr. Charles Wagner gave at the Town Hall on Friday a successful entertaiment, of which thought reading formed the principal feature. He was as successful in discovering a handkerchief from its hiding place as he was in presenting a bouquet to the lady for whom it was intended. Perhaps the reading of the number of a bank note afforded the most severe test of the performance. Each member of the committee which was appointed for the occasion was asked to fix his mind upon one of the figures forming the number of the note. This being done, Mr. Wagner told each one the figure he had in mind, and thus the number of the bank note was correctly given. Mr. Wagner next asked that some one from the audience should personate a murderer selecting the man whom he should think of killing and robbing. The thought reader was greeted with warm applause as he successfully laid his hands upon the murderer, found out the person who had been murdered, and the property which had been taken from him. An experiment like this may lead one to suppose that persons having the power of divining the thoughts of others might prove very invaluable members of the detective branch of the police. But it is to be feared that the criminal classes might naturally object to become willing "subjects" for experiments conducted, not for their own benefit but for that of society at large. The monotony of the entertainment was agreeably relieved by performances on the piano, and by humorous topical and other songs given by Mr. Sam Benson, which were very favourably received by the audience.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES:—Tiffin Baskets plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes, Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes and Mugs; Dram Flasks; quart size Wickered Bottles with screw caps. Condiment Bottles, &c. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness nd may be taken at any time with benefi

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

## MEETING OF PARSEE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

ON Saturday afternoon a meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace was held at Mazagon Castle for the purpose of electing a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the place of Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, resigned. There had apparently been an active canvassing for votes on behalf of the two candidates, Mr. Jehangir Burjorjee Vachs and Mr. K. M. Shroff; and, as might have been expected, the attendance at the meeting was unusually large. Among those present were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., Perozshah M. Mehta, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Framjee Cama, F. R. Vicajee, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Jehangir B. Murshan, Jehangirsha E. Kohlyar, C. N. Serval, Byramjee N. Serval, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor C. J. Lalcaca, Messrs. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Sorabjee N. Cooper, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, N. R. Ranina, Ardesir F. Moos, Maneckshaw J. Tullyarkhan, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. Temoojee B. Nariman, Dr. A. P. Cama, Messrs. C. D. Naigaonwala, Rustomjee N. Jeejeebhoy, Nusserwanjee J. Wadia, Dinshaw M. Punthakee, Darashaw Dorabjee Reporter, K. M. Shroff, Nowrojee B. Suntoke, K. N. Kabrajee, Nusserwanjee Byramjee, K. R. Cama, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Jamsetjee N. Petit, Kalkobad D. Chandi, Rustomjee M. Patel, Sorabjee F. Patel, &c.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who presided, stated what the business was before the meeting, and asked that the candidates be formally propsed.

The Hon. Dadabhai Nowrojee proposed Mr. Jehangir Burjorjee Vacha.

Mr. Perozsha Mehta, in seconding the nomination, said he should be glad to see Mr. Vacha elected; but he might say he would not be sorry to see the other gentleman elected.

Mr. F. R. Vicajee proposed Mr. K. M. Shroff; and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit.

The chairman remarked that the election should be by ballot, and asked that scrutineers of the votes be appointed.

It was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, that Messrs. Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Hormusjee Dadabhoy be appointed scrutineers.

Mr. N. R. Ranina suggested that it would save time to vote by the Justices dividing into two parties.

The chairman said the usual practice had been to resort to the ballot under circumstances like the present.

The votes were then taken by ballot. The scrutineers soon afterwards reported that of the 53 Justices present, 26 had voted for Mr. Vacha and 27 for Mr. Shroff.

The chairman declared Mr. K. M. Shroff to be elected a delegate; and the business terminated.

## THE ALLEGED HIGH-WAY ROBBERIES.

It will be remembered that, during the last month and for some months previous, a large number of mehtas had been mysteriously attacked and robbed of large sums of money which they had collected for their masters, and on inquiries being made by the police into the matter no trace of the daring high-way robbers could be found. These high-way robberies had become so frequent that a representation was made to the Commissioner of Police of the apparent defection in the police arrangements. In consequence of this further thorough inquiries were made, and it was found that the mehtas who are supposed to have lost their master's money on the high-way, actually lost them in gambling houses, and in fear of being detected, had got up the stories of being assaulted and robbed in the streets. It was found that in addition to the simple story of being robbed, and to give more colour to it, some of them actually procured the assistance of accomplices who scratched the heavily laden bill-collector on different parts of his person, and tore and dirtied his bundee or waistcoat, so as to make it appear there had been a desperate fight. But these men had reckoned without their hosts. A young bania named Dandhur Canjee, a bill-collector to his brother, on the 29th of November last made a complaint to the police that he had been assaulted, and a sum of Rs. 88, 9 as. 6 ps. had been stolen from him. He showed a scratch on his forehead and a large rent in his clothes, which he said, has been done in the fray. His assailants he described as Mahomedan roughs who had run away after leaving him for dead, and he having become unconscious, could not recognise any of them again. Some time after this the bill collector's statement down and made the usual enquiries, when he found that on the night he stated he had been assaulted he was enjoying himself in spending the money in a gambling-house. After he had lost every rupee he got into a Bazar, and in order to account for the loss of his collections got up the story of being robbed. He gave a little Mussulman boy a four anna piece to give him some scratches on the forehead and after tearing his clothes he repaired to the police station and told his story.

Superintendent Brewin charged him before Mr. Cooper on Saturday with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 88-9-6, the property of one Narayandass Canjee and converted the same to his own use.

Narayandass Canjee when called said he did not wish to lead any evidence, as he had no complaint to make.

Mr. Cooper remarked his brother appeared to have been guilty of a serious offence, and had given the police great trouble.

The complainant again said he had no complaint to make and did not wish his brother to be punished.

Mr. Cooper observed, as his brother was quite a boy he would probably only sentence him to one day's imprisonment and make him over to his relations.

In answer to question from the court the complainant then stated that he had entrusted his brother with certain property which he had collected, and instead of bringing it to him, accused misappropriated a portion of it. Accused had said he had lost some and some had been taken from hi[illegible].

The accused, when called upon by the court, pleaded guilty and said he and others had appropriated the money to their own uses.

His worship then said as far as he knew this was the accused's first offence, and as his brother did not wish him to be severely dealt with, and he (Mr. Cooper) trusted it would be the last, he would sentence him to one day's imprisonment.

Accused was ordered to be made over to his brother.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

3-83—Little, S. P and N.—Ookerda Poonsey and others vs the steam-ship Savitri.—Chalk and W.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

473-81—Payne G and S—C A Turner vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson B and D, and Little, S. P and N.—Part heard.

401-52—Jeffer-on, B and D—Ahmadbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas, D & Cama.

255-83—Winter and K—A. Buchanan and others vs B J de Sa and others—J C Cama.

206-85—R Skipsey—Dhunjibhoy Bhugwandas vs Bhagirthibai and others—Nanu and H, and in person.

130-85—Macfarlane and E—Koreji Kessowji and others vs Viram Vussonji and others—Bomonji and H.

255-85—Taylor and J.—A Lister vs F W Hodges and another—Nanu and H.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

66-83—Macfarlane and E—Joomabhoy Lalji vs Dinbai and others—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

470-85—Khunderao M—Manockji Pallonji Setna vs Dwarkanath Gunputrao and another.

471-85—Howe, G and B—G Connors vs John Anderson.

473-85—Payne, G and S—Memanbhoy Gangji and another vs Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy.

480-85—Thakurdas and D—Moolchund Canji vs Vajeevahoo.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

274-85—Chalk and W—Gopchund Nursingdas and others vs Nanabhoy Purshotum and others—Tyabji & [illegible].

306-85—Bicknell and K—Bhaswal Moghji vs Nursey Mowji and another—Macfarlane and E—Part heard.

54-85—Nanu and H—Sorabjee Hormusji Bottlewala vs Nanabhoy Hurjorjee Bottlewala and others—Desai and H—Part heard.

219-85—Khunderao M—Dadaji Atmaram and another vs Narayen Anundrao and another—In person.

341-85—Crawford, L and O—Narayendas Panachund vs Lalki and another—Tyabji and D.

355-85—Tobin and R—Haji Vydina Haji Ebrahim vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vydina—Wadia and G.

260-85—A F Turner—Albert Frankel vs Soundy & Co.—Chalk and W.

Veerji Ludha and others—E Wilkins.

363-85—Ardesir and H—Mithibai vs Shawakshaw Dhunjibhoy—Jefferson, B and D.

367-85—In person—Rajoo Baloo vs Hurrishundra Bhikaji—In person.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th January 1886.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·383 |
| Temperature of the Air | 73·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 66·3 |
| Dew Point | 62·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·693 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10). | 6·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 79·5 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 64·9 |
| General Directions of Wind | NNE, ENE, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 198 |

From midnight to midnight

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with gas leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. ASK your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

## THE INDIAN POST OFFICE FORTY YEARS AGO.

THE following extract from "Post Office Rules and Regulations," dated Fort St. George, General Post Office, 9th July, 1840, is "not" reprinted, in view to the Post Office of the present day resuscitating the practice:—"With reference to Section XXIV of the Rules for the Management of the Post Office Department, it is hereby notified that under the sanction of Government the use of badges and belts by the letter deliverers will be discontinued at the Presidency, in lieu of which . . . "they will be supplied with hand-bells," which are designed to be rung in the streets with the view of affording speedy announcement of their arrival with letters and to obviate the detention of deliveries at the doors of houses." On the 3rd September follows another order on the same subject: "Adverting to my notification, dated the 9th July last, it is hereby notified that the letter deliverers will from this date be supplied with hand-bells; and as the object of their use is to announce their approach with letters to parties interested, both in the streets and at the doors of dwelling-houses, it is requested that any person observing the deliverers failing to ring their bells in the course of their tour of delivery, intimation of the same may be given to the Postmaster-General in order that the conduct of such deliverers may be inquired into and, if necessary, punishment inflicted." The result of such an order may be imagined! The "deliverer," as he is quaintly termed, rather than be reported would of course ring his bell from the time he started to the time of his return, and the result may be imagined. Happily time has abolished the hand-bell, but the tricycle-riding postman of to-day is still armed with a preposterous horn to make day hideous withal. A perfectly unnecessary nuisance, it seems to us; since private riders of velocipeden, who go faster and do not wear a conspicuous dress manage to do so safely without this unpleasant means of announcing their approach.

But the days of the hand-bell were the youthful days of the Post Office, when it was green in judgment. Rule 4 of a notification in the Marine Department, Bombay *Government Gazette*, dated 14th September, 1843, enacts that no package (i. e., for the Post Office) as "to be larger than one man can conveniently handle," which is a somewhat vague regulation, depending more upon the man than the package. Letters in those days were classed as "single," "double," or "treble." A "double" letter, i.e., above ½ tola, was charged at various rates, from one anna up to one rupee, according to the distance it was conveyed. A letter from Madras to Calcutta cost "one rupee." The Post Office in 1844 had evidently made but little way with their tariffs of the country, as by a Madras Government notification headed "Talook Tappals," Thasildars were ordered to receive letters and "give receipt for them," and were also made responsible for the delivery of letters in their own and surrounding villages. Letters were not weighed with much precison. "British weights not being in general use in this country," and in a notification, dated 20th November, 1846, the public is recommended to use "one rupee and one sopper pie" as the best substitute for ½ ounce weight. And this was only forty years ago.—*Pioneer.*

## THE FIGHTING ON THE BONER FRONTIER.

No further fighting on the Boner frontier was reported upto Jan. 10. On Saturday week the Bonerwals were reported to be assembling in force at Pitao (Pitao Malundri). A hundred men of the Guides and seventy five sowars of the 12th Bengal Cavalry were at once sent from Murdan to Rustam. Next morning, Sunday, further reports were received, stating that four or five thousand Bonerwals were collected at the head of the valley, and would certainly attack our villages of Baroch and Baringzan the same day. The whole of the Guides and the 12th Cavalry were turned out, the Gessuk at Peshawr being asked to send a wing of the 15th Sikhs garrison Murdan. The detachment of the Guides at Abazar was also to be relieved from Peshawur. The Bonerwals, however, made no further demonstration; and, strange to say, neither the shape of a collision of any kind was reported up to yesterday afternoon. Colonel Broome had orders to act on the defensive; and the Bonerwals were apparently of opinion that it would be most safe to follow his example.

Further accounts of what has happened since October, when the general blockade began, show that, toward the end of November, all the sections of Bonerwals were reported to be uniting; apparently with the object of saving their territory. A few days afterwards, however, the tribesmen dispersed. A month later, matters became serious. The Nurzai Bonerwals removed the usual inhabitants of the Malundri valley, and replaced them by some of their own people. Without consulting the other sections. What could possibly induce Sir A. Colvin from resorting to these duties is perhaps the angry provocation of the Manchester cotton-merchants and the tacit promise of the late Supreme Government never to resort to them even in case of financial emergency. The dissolution of this was such a promise, if at all given ought to be considered final or provisional ought or ought not to engage the attention of Government is not for us to say; but if a source of revenue is kept separate to fall back upon to meet the exigency of war or famine can be treated as an ordinary source of revenue, we cannot see why Government should be so jealous about keeping its promise to Manchester cotton-lords never to reimpose the cotton import duties, come what may.—*Native Opinion.*

## BENGAL.

MR. CHARLES DUVAL IN CALCUTTA.—The visit of Mr. Duval to the city of Palaces has been singularly successful. Up to the present, he has appeared consecutively for five weeks to large and fashionable audiences and has been honored by the Viceroy and Countess of Dufferin with their patronage. Mr. Duval's season in Calcutta will be extended a short time longer, when he will probably visit Madras and Colombo and return to Bombay before leaving for England.

AN AFFRAY.—On Sunday morning a quarrel of a serious nature took place at the Armenian Ghat, Strand Road, between the native subordinates of three Europeans, in the compassing of which, it ended in one of the men receiving a severe cut over the eye, while a compound fracture of the left jaw was the unfortunate fate of another of the disputants. Three steamers, one belonging to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., another to the I. G. S. N. Co., and a third owned by Baboo Hurry Mohun Roy, were to start on Sunday for Gunga Saugor. A large number of passengers, who had made their way to the Armenian Ghat in order to take passage, were pounced upon by the native subordinates of the rival steamers, in order to secure them for their respective vessels. In the confusion which ensued, in pulling the passengers about, a representative of one of the steamers unwittingly hoisted a friend in the same employ who, not knowing by whom he was assaulted, picked up a large stone and hurled it at a man belonging to one of the rival steamers, whom he suspected of having struck him. The missile hit the man and injured him so seriously that he had to be removed to hospital, where he is at present in a precarious state. A general fight ensued between the parties, sticks and stones being freely used, and the row might have ended more seriously had not Inspector Merriman, with some police men, appeared on the scene and quelled the disturbance.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE SIR WILLIAM YOUNG MATRIMONIAL SUIT.—In this matter his Lordship Mr. Justice Pigot on Tuesday said that this was an application on behalf of the petitioner that the respondent, during the pending of the suit, and also for costs incidental to it. There practically was no question raised as to the propriety of an order with regard to alimony; and as to the amount of alimony to be given, that was by reference to the means of the husband's income, Mr. Apcar, on behalf of the respondent, contended that under the circumstances a less proportion than had been usually granted ought to be allowed. Having regard to the income of the respondent, and also to the revenue of property referred to, his Lordship said that Rs. 100 a month ought to be allowed to petitioner for alimony. As to the question of costs, that was to say, of payment of a sum of money according to the practice, to meet the costs of the petitioner, Mr. Apcar relied upon the case of Proby against Proby decided in this Court, in which there was an application such as this. For some special circumstances alleged the Court refused to make the order applied for. It was contended that, inasmuch as in this case the marriage took place after the Married Woman's Property Act in England was passed, a similar principle should be applied here, and his Lordship thought the respondent's contention was right. He therefore refused the order applied for as to costs. The alimony was to date from the 1st of December, the date on which the situation was served. The money was to be paid to the solicitors of the petitioner, and payment was to be made on the 5th of every month. Costs to be costs in the cause.—*Englishman.*

ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL MUSIC.—M. Edonard Rememji, the eminent Hungarian violinist who is now performing in Calcutta, has written to the *Englishman*, giving his ideas about Hindoo music. In the course of his remarks he asks—What do I mean to affirm? I would affirm, first, that our music comes from the East; secondly, that the Hindu music in its present state is just where our music was in the 15th century, and when the genius of a Palestrina flashed in, and put order into the Gregorian moods which came from the East. Palestrina is the veritable founder of our own European music, which was developed until the 18th century in such wonderful progression, until at last the seeds that Palestrina planted have grown into a luxuriant forest. To drop the metaphor; we find music represented in the 18th century by the genius of a Sebastian Bach; and a little later, and we come to Beethoven, our musical Jupiter. Now I arrive at a simple conclusion. There is, when all is said, only an interval of some four centuries between Palestrina and Beethoven,—a short period for such a development,—and may not, then, a Hindu Palestrino come to the rescue of the ancient art of his country? From the simple Gregorian chant we pass to the wonderful polyphonic beauties of Beethoven's symphonies, and may not the beautiful melodies of India be the beginning of a new art departure? The good seed is here, the good soil is here, and all it wants is the care of the cultivator. The good Rajah Sorindro is the prophet of this, for us, new art. And I hope, with all my heart, that followers will flock to his banner. At the same time, take care not to undervalue the importance of Rajah Sorindro's highly interesting musical movement.

## RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MALWA AND GUZERAT.

THE following memorial has been presented by the Hony. Secretary, the Guzarat Sabha, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works and Railway Departments:—I am desired by the managing committee of the Guzerat Sabha to submit the following observations on the subject of direct railway communication between Malwa and Gujarat, and to request you to lay the same before His Excellency the Governor in Council for his favourable consideration. For want of direct communication between Malwa and Gujarat the large traffic now carried on between these two rich and prosperous provinces is subject to much loss and inconvenience. A short line of Railway, only a hundred and ten miles long, i. e., between Godhra and Rutlam, is all that is required to complete the communication between Rutlam, the centre of Malwa and Anand, the very heart of Gujarat. In the absence of this short line of railway, all the traffic between Malwa, Gujarat, and Kattiawar is forced into the circuitous route via Ajmere and Ahmedabad more than three times as long; that is to say, while the direct route from Anand to Rutlam would be 139 miles only, the existing route is 578 miles in length; these distances make it almost impossible for the people of Gujarat and Kattiawar to carry on commercial and social intercourse with those of Malwa, who are practically cut off from them, and there are few articles of trade that can bear the high conveyance charges which the unnecessarily long route imposes upon commerce. The committee desire also to bring to His Excellency's notice, the fact, that but for the want of this short extension, Baragha salt would be largely consumed in Central India, a point deserving of His Excellency's favourable consideration, looking to the large sums of money spent by Government at Kharaghoda for manufacturing salt, and for the construction of the Viramgam-Patri branch for the express purpose of hauling it. Dwarka, Somnath, Shetroonja, Ranchhodjee, Girnaar, and other famous temples in Gujarat held in high veneration by all classes of Hindoos will be brought about 400 miles nearer to Malwa and Central India by the proposed route. Railway statistics show that over 200,000 pilgrims resort to the temple of Ranchodjee alone in one year at Dakor, a station on this very line. The passenger traffic will therefore be also considerable. The committee have no doubt, that when this missing link is supplied, traffic will not only take the shortest and direct route, but will develope year after year in proportion to the saving effected by it in the cost of haulage. Should financial considerations incline Government to defer for a time the construction of this very desirable line of railway, the committee earnestly hope this Memorial will be graciously pleased, for the present, to order the construction of that portion of it only which lies within the British territory, i. e., that from Godhra to Dohad in order that the distance to which the traffic would have to be carried to Rutlam on carts and pack-bullocks may be saved to that extent. The trunk-road from Godhra to Dohad is already constructed, and this, the committee understand, can be utilised for the purposes of this extension. The only large river, the Mahee, has also been bridged, and there is no other river of any consequence to span. The Ghauts are also to the east of Dohad. The Committee trust, therefore, that the Godhra-Dohad extension will be found easy of construction and inexpensive to make. It will besides open up the Panch Mahals, a rich estate of Government, abounding in jungle products of various sorts, thus adding to the resources of Government—not saying nothing of the increased area of land that will be brought under cultivation, and the trade that will be stimulated by the facilities of communication afforded to it. That this portion of the line will pay as a profitable commercial undertaking, the committee have no doubt whatever, inasmuch as considerable traffic in salt, grain, oil-seeds, firewood, mowra, ghee, timber, tobacco, dyes, jungle products and other goods already exists and is carried on over the very route even under considerable difficulties and in the face of heavy transit duties. The committee, therefore, most respectfully pray, that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to order the construction, at least, of the Godhra-Dohad Railway to begin with, and thus confer a boon upon the people of this province.

## MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 2nd to the 8th instant, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 19 native Christians, 290 Hindus, and 47 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 364 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 373. The deaths are thus classified, viz: 6 from measles, 87 from fever, 46 from dysentery, 30 from diarrhœa, and 495 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 47·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 48·8 per 1,000 per annum.

THE RESOURCES OF MYSORE.—The other day the Resident at Mysore remarked, in reply to the address presented to him by the Municipality of Chikmagalur, that "he was glad to hear that the resources of the country were likely to be developed during the next ten years, and that the Mulnad portion of the Province especially was capable of much development, both as regards its forests and its mineral wealth, so that, unless some untoward event like that of 1876-77 and, 78 occurred, the Mysore Government would be able to meet the demand without any embarrassment." A Bangalore paper says:—"It is all very well to hope that there will be no famine, but experience has proved that famine comes periodically, though sometimes it is of short duration, and not so virulent as the one we had seven years ago. What has Mysore done since the late famine? Is there a famine fund to meet a famine should one occur again? Nothing has been done."—*Mail.*

## LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Surgn C Adams
Capt John J Phelps, New York
Mr A Symington, New York
Mr Kier Mitchell, Pittsburgh
Mr T Hillard, New York
Mr H Strong, New York
a Mr and Mrs Hantlemann, Calcutta
a Mr E Farquhar
a Mr E F Mosley
Capt Gill, s s Niagara
Miss Gill, s s Niagara
Miss Finlaison, s s Niagara
a Mr Henry O'Quin, C S, Ahmedabad
a Lieut G Manera, Kamptee
a Col Hutton, Trooping Malabar
a Major and Mrs Crocker, Trooping Malabar
a Mrs Lloyd and family, Trooping Malabar
a Mrs Manciras, Trooping Malabar
a Mr B Robertson, Surat
Mr K Bedford
Mr H P Girard
Mr T V Roach
a Mr Lloyd Jones
a Mr A R Forde
Capt Fenton, R A
a Mr and Mrs E G Phillips, England
a Mrs Hancock, England
a Miss Rathbun, England
a Miss Bond, England
a Miss Mason, England
a Miss Phinney, England
a Mr R H Wilson, England
a Mr H G Bulman, England
a Mrs M Moore, Mhow
a Mrs Atkin, London
a Mr A R Colquhoun, London
a Mr Thomas Fraser, London
Mr Frank Bailey, London
a Mr T A Pearson, London
a Revd H G Best Dalmas, Poona
Surgn J R Dawson, England
Mr E W Trotter, Inspr-Genl Registrs, Punjab, Lahore
Mr Madden
Mr F S Mavon, Paris
Maj or and Mrs Burton
Brown, R A, Madras
Miss Vale, Madras
Mr Wharton, Bombay
a Capt Holmes
Col Penny, R A, Bombay
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Miss Bristed, Bombay
Capt Sibthorpe
Mr A Ronaldson, Bombay
Surgn Lewis, Bombay
Mr Blissett, Bombay
Mr Rost, Jr, Bombay
a Mrs Judge
a Capt Dryden
Mr Wright, Bombay
Mr Pritchard, Bombay
Mr M Freyburger, Bombay
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
a Mr Emil Zschocke, Colombo
Mr Fernie, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

## THE PAMIR REGION.

At the last general meeting of the Russian Geographical Society M. Groum Grjimailo gave a very interesting account of the geographical features of the Pamir region, which he had recently visited. His narrative included the state of its flora, its zoological resources, and the material condition of its inhabitants. The speaker began with a minute description of the mountains, the enormous glaciers, the water courses, the trade routes, and the geological condition of the country, as well as of the plants and animals, which, with few exceptions, are the same as would be found in Europe. But we are told in the Russian accounts of the proceedings that what most interested the audience was the lecturer's description of the life of the Kara Khirghiz and Tajiks, nomadic races inhabiting the Pamir. M. Groum Grjimailo gave a graphic account of their existence, condemned to seek shelter in their tents during a long winter, and seeming to emerge from a state of lethargy at the first beams of a spring sun, when their joy may be compared to that of children. They celebrate their return to active life with a pastoral *fête*. As a general rule the men are light-hearted, but ignorant of the simplest subjects, disdainful of manual labour, which they leave to the women, but still cunning enough, and great singers as well as performers on musical instruments. The possession of a fine voice is held in the highest esteem among them, and their national instrument is a simple kind of mandoline. These people are essentially of a pastoral disposition, having reconciled themselves with a certain philosophy to the hardships of their lot. Some of the tribes enjoy a somewhat higher prosperity from the greater fertility of the spot in which they have fixed their camps. Between the Kara Khirghiz and Tajiks M. Groum Grjimailo gives the preference to the latter, as more laborious and inured to fatigue as well as more hospitably disposed towards foreigners. The author's tour in the Pamir region extended from February, 1884, until September, 1885.

## THE FREE CHURCH MOVEMENT.

THE Bishop of Peterborough will introduce the Parish Churches Bill into the House of Lords early in the approaching session. The preamble sets forth that—"Whereas, according to the common law of this realm, every parish church in England and Wales is for the free use in common of all parishioners of the parish to which such church belongs, for the purposes of divine worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England; and whereas the rights of the parishioners according to law have for many years past been infringed in many parishes and places by the appropriation of seats and pews to the exclusion of others, and especially of the poorer classes, to the great hindrance of religion; and it is expedient that such common law should be declared, with a view to its better observance." Clause 3 enacts that "Every parish church in England and Wales is hereby declared to be for the free use in common of all the parishioners for the purposes of divine worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England." There are other clauses saving vested interests and the letting of seats under certain acts. The rights of the ordinary over the fabric and the powers of churchwardens to preserve order would also remain untouched. The effect of the Bill would be to declare all churches free with the exception of those built under special local acts, which are very few in number, and modern ones possessing legal scales of pew-rents assigned under the Church Building or New Parishes Acts. These two classes of churches number at the outside about 2,000 out of the 15,000 churches in the country.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Kong Lee, 343 tons, Captain J Hansen sails to-day for Penang and Singapore with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Joseph Arbib, 1,229 tons, Captain J Hill, cleared on Saturday last for Kurrachee with her original cargo.

THE steam-ship Abana, 2,060 tons, Captain D. Mackinlay, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff 19th December, with a cargo of 3,448 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Henzada, 1,344 tons, Captain J Avern, cleared on Saturday last for Aden, Suakim and London via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr Rustomjee Hormusjee. For Suakim—Mr Cooverjee Nowrojee, Mr A D Cruz, Mr J F Fernandez, Mr Cooverjee Shapoorjee, and Mr Dewasing—For Aden, Mr and Mrs Mootoosawmy and son, Hospital Assistant Wife and 3 children. For different ports:—81 deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Abana (s) | Mackinlay | Cardiff, Dec. 28. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | City of Carthage |

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

Consols in London yesterday were unaltered at 100½, but with a further slight advance in Bar Silver, which Reuter quoted yesterday at 46⅝d, and to day at 46 11-16d. Rupee Paper continues to improve, 4 per cent. being ¼, 4½ per cent. ⅛ higher. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ lower at par.

The Mincing Lane markets exhibit continued dulness. Linseed yesterday was partially 3d., Rapeseed 1s. per quarter lower. Wheat remains very difficult of sale, but according to Reuter unaltered in value.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm with sales of 10,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher in near, and 1-16d. in distant positions. To-day's market is reported as still firm; sales again 10,000 bales, of which however only 200 are put down as Surats. Quotations unaltered. In New York yesterday ready Cotton was unchanged at 9 5-16 cents for middling, but futures were 2 points dearer at 9·67 cents per lb. for May—prices which are repeated again to-day.

Our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple is subjoined. The total visible supply for all Europe has decreased 10,000 and the Liverpool stock 16,000 bales during the week. The former is back again to 97,000 bales and the latter to 145,000 bales below the corresponding date last year. It is to the American returns however that the chief interest attaches at the moment. These show a decrease in the receipts at the ports of 25,000 bales as compared with the corresponding week last year, the stocks at the interior towns being also smaller by 9,000 bales, showing that the deliveries from the plantations have been on a reduced scale proportional to the receipts. As a matter of fact the quantity of the American crop all told which has come to sight so far is as nearly as possible the same as this time last year, a position which is very far from justifying the crop estimates of 6½ millions hitherto current. The figures indeed point at the moment to a yield of little if anything over 6 millions, and the only matter for surprise is that prices have not been materially affected by the possibilities which the outlook undoubtedly discloses. There has of course been a recovery of about ¼d. per lb. from the lowest point, but that might well be credited to the rise of Silver and the consequent improvement in Manchester. The reduction in the crop out-turn now on the cards would, if established, warrant a rise of something like ½d. per lb., and that there is so little sympton of a decided advance apparent can only be accounted for by a strongly grounded belief, both in Liverpool and the States, that the crop will ultimately develope larger indications than it has yet shown.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 106,000 | 131,000 | 109,000 |
| " exports to U. K. | 50,000 | 121,000 | 97,000 |
| " " Cont. | 47,000 | 39,000 | 49,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 3,817,000 | 3,932,800 | 3,732,000 |
| " Exports to U. K. " | 1,207,000 | 1,558,000 | 1,393,000 |
| " Cont. | 1,058,000 | 1,037,400 | 934,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 1,110,000 | 946,000 | 1,167,000 |
| Saturday's Receipts | 19,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 3,080,000 | 3,176,830 | 3,350,480 |
| " Surats | 154,000 | 315,330 | 349,910 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 572,000 | 723,300 | 731,480 |
| " London | 19,000 | 44,000 | 55,000 |
| American afloat | 230,000 | 325,000 | 298,000 |
| East Indian " | 22,000 | 21,000 | 62,000 |
| | 850,000 | 1,113,300 | 1,146,480 |
| Price of Mid-Uplands | 5 1-16d. | 5¾d. | 5 15-16d. |
| " Good Fair Dhollera | 4 3-16d. | 4 5-8d. | 4 3-8d. |
| Difference | 7-8d. | 1¼d. | 1 9-16d. |

Our local Cotton market to-day has been firm in tone with, however, very little business doing. Prices are unchanged, and if exporters are chary about buying dealers are equally so about selling, having in addition to the firmness advised from home somewhat less favorable advices from up-country respecting the growing crops, to check forward operations.

WHEAT has not changed materially in position. The dealers still seem fully as much disposed to buy as sell forward, while home accounts do not encourage exporters to operate.

Seeds are dull in every respect, but we regret to hear crop accounts are becoming daily less satisfactory. From all quarters and respecting every discription of Oil-Seed, native reports are discouraging, and the season's prospects have without doubt worsend materially within the past few days.

FREIGHTS exhibit no signs of improvement, the crop reports above-mentioned tending naturally to render shippers chary about operating beyond their actual necessities. The s.s. "Bretwalda" is reported fixed for Genoa, January-February, loading at 21s. 3d. and we hear of ready engagements of Cotton for Havre at 17s. 6d. and for Genoa, March, loading at 25s. per ton, payable here at 2s. exchange.

EXCHANGE.—The further advance in Silver and the advance of private purchase of Council drafts having been made in London yesterday to the extent of £56,000 at 1s. 5 31-32d. for bills, and £13,000 at 1s. 6d. for telegraphic transfers, caused the market to open with marked firmness at an advance of 16s. 1d. per rupee. For a Saturday a fair amount of business has been done, both in private paper and Bank bills, sellers of the latter showing more anxiety to operate. Bank telegraphic for delivery a month hence has been done at 1s. 6d. and 3 months' credits for February delivery at 1s. 6¼d. per rupee. Closing rates for ready bills to-day are :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 6d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 15-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 6 9-32d. | " |
| Credits, 3 months' sight | 1s. 6 7-32d. | " |
| Francs, 3 months' sight | 1 92d. | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been firm, with an improving tendency. The amount of paper actually available in the market is comparatively small, and when anything occurs to bring out buyers at all prices are quickly affected. Fours for cash are up to Rs. 97¾ and for delivery to Rs. 97½. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 99¾ to ⅝. Municipal 5 per cent. bonds have advanced to Rs. 99½.

SHARES are exceedingly quiet, but at the same time steady. Prices are unchanged under every head but the upward movement in Government securities has something of a hardening influence.

## SASSOON INSTITUTE.

### NEW BOOKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A— | 20 | 27 | Kinship and Marriage in early Arabia—W. R. Smith. |
| | 37 | 15 | Strength and Happiness—R. A. Proctor. |
| | 140 | 25 | Principles of Singing—A. B. Bach. |
| | 186 | 21 | Marvels of Animal Life—C. F. Holder. |
| | 241 | 14 | Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant. |
| | 241 | 15 | Story of the Life of Genl. Grant—W. M. Thayer. |
| | 141 | 8 | Tiresias and other Poems—Alfred Lord Tennyson. |
| | 247 | 9 | Rachel—Mrs. Arthur Kennard. |
| | 240 | 25 | Kilima-njaro Expedition—H. H. Johnston. |
| B— | 5 | 14 | Zig-Zag—G. M. J. Blackburn. |
| | 42 | 6 | Jobson's Enemies—Ed Jenkins. |
| | 78 | 1-2 | John Maidment—Julian Sturgis. |
| | 78 | 3 | Rudder Grange—F. R. Stockton. |
| | 81 | 11 | Mrs. Dymond—Miss Thackeray. |
| | 67 | 4 | In the Middle Watch—W. C. Russell. |
| | 67 | 5 | Story of Catherine—Ashford Owen. |
| C— | | | Paleontologia Indica—Ser. XIV. Geological Survey. |
| | 36 | 43 | Bombay Irrigation Revenue Report for 1884-85. |
| D— | 58 | 4 | Hydro-Mechanics—Institute, C. E. |

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

### BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GEE—January 16, Fearne Simpson Gee, aged 33 years.
THOMPSON—January 15, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Thomas Thompson, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 39 years and 4 months.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COFFIN—January 10, at Sathle Factory, Chumparun, the wife of S E Coffin, of a son.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—January 9, at No 8, Stringer's Street, Eliza, wife of Charles Alexander, of Coimbatore and Coonoor.
HARDINGE—January 13, at Bangalore, Mrs Kathleen Hardinge, (of Messrs Hardinge & Co.)
ROBERTS—January 8, at Thayetmyo, British Burma, of heart disease, Captain R T Roberts, Royal Artillery, aged 39 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1886.

THE changes which have been made in the Irish Administration mean that "the Castle" is to go. The Earl of Carnarvon has resigned the Viceroyalty, but the explanation is given that this is nothing but what might have been expected, as he undertook the office only on the express understanding that he should relinquish it as soon as Parliament met; —the meaning of this being, we take it, that the Cabinet had made up their minds as to the abolition, or at all events the suspension of the Viceroyalty, but that they entertained a very proper constitutional objections to taking so important a step at a time when Parliament could not call them to account. The Viceroyalty goes into commission, which is only another way of saying that the office is in abeyance, and that apparently is only a preliminary to a proposal for doing away with an institution which Irishmen have bitterly denounced, which few Englishmen have warmly defended, and which many, including not a few Conservatives—have criticized in no friendly spirit. Mr. Stanhope, a much stronger man than Sir William Hart Dyke, becomes Chief Secretary, with full executive powers—that is to say he becomes Viceroy minus his Castle and his Excellency. If this arrangement were to stand alone it would powerfully counterweigh the bid which Mr. Gladstone has made—we beg his pardon, has not made—for the Irish vote. But, if the *Daily Telegraph* is to be believed, it does not stand alone, but is accompanied by a proposal to re-enact in some form the abortive anti-boycotting clauses of the discarded coercive legislation. This may be correct, but it is not unreasonable to doubt it. The Government, it is pretty certain, do not expect a long life, and we cannot see why they should go out of their way to make it a troubled one. If a new Coercion Bill must be passed why should they not leave it to their successors to pass it? The explanation that the Queen's Government must be carried on, and the Queen's peace must be kept, despite party expediencies, hardly meet the case, for the Cabinet do not count—or at least they did, not three weeks ago—upon surviving the meeting of Parliament by many weeks, so that the delay would not be great if Lord Salisbury were to leave to the hands which are holding out Home Rule to the Irish, to hold out also the less acceptable gift of a new Coercion Act. We shall see what we shall see, and it will probably be something different from that which the *Daily Telegraph* forecasts.

THE Government of Bombay, in the selections from the records which Mr. Forrest has recently brought out under their auspices, have made a valuable contribution to the history of Portuguese rule in India. A slight but very interesting sketch of the Portuguese in Eastern Arabia which Lieutenant Colonel Miles, the Political Agent at Muscat has prepared, and which is printed with the Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf for 1884-85, is another proof of the service that Goveraments and their agents may do to the cause of historical investigation. The story of the Portuguese conquest of the chief places of trade in the Persian Gulf takes us back to the time of the great Albuquerque. In the year 1506 a fleet of sixteen vessels was sent out from Lisbon for the purpose of diverting the trade of India from the old lines of commerce by the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and make it flow instead round the Cape of Good Hope. In this fleet Alfonso d'Albuquerque, who had returned to Europe two years before from his first voyage to India, held the second command. After the capture of the fort of Soko in Socotra, the main body of the fleet proceeded to India, while Albuquerque was left with a squadron of six ships to do what he could to ruin Moorish commerce, whether in the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf. He eventually chose the latter sea as the scene of his operations and sailed with his squadron into the Gulf of Oman, which no European ships had entered since the days of Alexander the Great. Directly he had weathered the promontory of Ras El Had, he commenced hostilities in the ruthless manner in which he intended to carry them on to the end, by burning every one of the 30 or 40 Arab vessels that he found lying in Khor Hejareh. This wholesale destruction of Arab ships struck such terror into the hearts of the people of Kilhat, that, when the Portuguese squadron cast anchor there, they offered no resistance, and supplied Albuquerque with provisions to enable him to proceed to Hormuz, the Persian King of which city then ruled over Kilhat and the coast of Oman. At Kooriyah, which was defended by two batteries, obstinate resistance was offered to the invading squadron. "The struggle was long and severe, but the natives were ultimately driven out of their defences and pursued half-a-league by the Portuguese, who slaughtered indiscriminately all the men, women, and children, they could reach. Some prisoners taken in the town had their ears and noses lopped off to signalise the victory, and Kooriyah was plundered and set on fire. Thirty-eight vessels lying in the port were burnt." Four days later Albuquerque reached the populous town of Muscat, where he conducted operations on the same savage principles. Here too, after resistance had been overcome, men, women, and children were massacred without distinction. After the town had been pillaged, it was set on fire by the Portuguese before their departure, in spite of the entreaties of the inhabitants, who had taken refuge on the surrounding heights. Thirty-four dhows and many fishing boats were burnt. "The mosque, described as a very large and beautiful edifice, constructed of wood elaborately carved, also fell a prey to the flames; and it is related that three Portuguese engaged in hacking at the carved wooden pillars were crushed and buried by the sudden collapse of the building. All believed they had perished; but as they emerged unhurt, the commander at once returned thanks to the Holy Virgin for her miraculous interposition in their behalf during their pious labour." The main object of the expedition was the capture of Hormuz. This city was at the time the capital of a Persian king who ruled over a considerable portion of the opposite coast of Oman. It had a great reputation for wealth, so much so that when Milton wishes to impress us with the grandeur of Satan in Pandemonium he places him "high on a throne of Royal State, which far orthshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind." But the wealth of Ormus or Hormuz, like that of India, owed much of its reputation to imagination, which always ascribes magnificence to the unknown. When reduced to figures, it becomes much less impressive. According to the account given by De Barros the total revenue of Hormuz at this time amounted to 198,078 Ashrafis or 59,423 dollars, of which 11,000 Ashrafis were contributed by Kilhat, and 4,000 by Muscat. However, there is no doubt that Hormuz at this time was a rich city. Nikitin the Russian traveller describes it as being "a vast emporium of all the world," and it was certainly the principal centre of commerce in the Persian Gulf. Albuquerque's first attempt to capture the place was only partially successful, owing to the reduction of his squadron by the departure of two ships commanded by disaffected captains. He was forced by circumstances to leave unfinished the fort he had commenced building on the island and retired to Socotra. In August 1508 he started once more from Socotra for Hormuz, and on his way sacked and burned the town of Kilhat, which had in spite of agreements to the contrary assisted Hormuz against the Portuguese invaders. "The first act in the drama thus terminated in the destruction of Kilhat, and a lull succeeded the stormful visits of the Conquistador, whose path along the Arab Coast had been marked by a trail of blood and flame. For five years the Arabs appear to have been left unmolested by their new foes, and in the meantime they had leisure to rebuild their towns, and to watch, as they doubtless did with interest, the proceedings of their ruthless invaders at Hormuz and in India."

In 1515 Albuquerque appeared once more on the coast of Oman. On his way to complete the conquest of Hormuz he visited Kooriyah and Muscat, but this time did not find it necessary to inflict any chastisement on the inhabitants. Probably the mere terror of his name was sufficient to make them comply readily with all his wishes. Albuquerque's expedition against Hormuz was successful, but it was the last he ever undertook. He sailed away thence to die on the day of his arrival off the bar of Goa. His relation, Pedro d'Albuquerque, was left behind in command of the Fort at Hormuz with a strong garrison, and now Portuguese factories were established on the Arabian coast at Kilhat, Muscat, and Sohar. But no Portuguese garrisons seem to have been established in those towns, and the merchants settled there depended for their safety on the visits of Portuguese ships sailing up the Gulf to Hormuz or Bahrein, and on the fear of the vengeance that would be exacted if they suffered harm. That this protection was insufficient was proved in the general insurrection made all along the shores of the Persian Gulf in 1521, when most of the Portuguese merchants in Kilhat and Sohar were massacred, while those at Muscat owed their safety to the friendliness of the Arab Governor of the town. About 120 Portuguese lost their lives in this insurrection. But the uprising had no permanent effects. The Portuguese soon got the better of the insurgents, and established their power more firmly than before by fortifying and garrisoning Kilhat, Sohar, and Muscat. The Turks who had not yet been defeated at Lepanto, and were still the strongest naval power in the Mediterranean, tried in vain in the middle of the sixteenth century to dispute the Portuguese naval supremacy in the Persian Gulf. The struggle was decided by the defeat of Sidi Ali-bin-Hoosain, the Capudan of Egypt, by the Portuguese off Fahil, a rocky islet about six miles from Muscat, in 1554. In this great battle the Turks were so thoroughly defeated, that they never more confronted the Portuguese Navy in the Indian Ocean. From this date until the commencement of the seventeenth century the Portuguese monopolised the whole trade of the Persian Gulf, and allowed no ship to sail therein without their permission. Even a small terada of 15 tons captured by the English ship Expedition, conveying Sir Thomas Shirley and his embassy to Persia, was found to have a pass from the Portuguese Governor of Muscat. But this state of affairs was not to last much longer.

The appearance of the Dutch and English in Asiatic waters eventually put an end to the Portuguese dominion in the Persian Gulf, which had been established by the genius of Albuquerque more than a hundred years before. In 1620 four English ships encountered and defeated near Jask a Portuguese fleet consisting of two galleons, two galleots, and ten frigates, assisted by two Dutch galleons. After this date the Portuguese were compelled to play a losing game in the struggle for the trade of the Persian Gulf. In the spring of 1622 an English fleet, consisting of five ships and four pinnaces, in conjunction with a Persian army, captured the Portuguese Fort at Hormuz, and thus struck a deadly bow at Portuguese supremacy. Since that day Hormuz has been a deserted city. The walls of the Portuguese Fort and the great tanks of fresh water still remain, as monuments of the past, but where once was heard the busy hum of commerce now only a few fishermen and salt diggers find a home. The Viceroy sent from Goa a powerful armament to recover Hormuz, which would have effected its object had not a fleet of ten English and Dutch ships come to the assistance of the besieged garrison. Though compelled to abandon Hormuz, the Portuguese remained in possession of the coast of Oman for some time, and did not lose Muscat until more than twenty years after the fall of Hormuz. There is a difference of opinion as to when and how the Arabs got possession of Hormuz. Some authorities put the date of its capture as early as 1644, others as late as 1650. A romantic story is told of a Banian who betrayed the city to the Arabs in order that his daughter might not be forced to marry the Portuguese Governor. This story is rejected by Colonel Miles on the ground that the Banians have never brought their wives to Arabia, much less their unmarried daughters. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that about the middle of the seventeenth century Muscat was the scene of the last sigh of the Portuguese in the Persian Gulf. Ships after this date once or twice came from Goa to war in a fitful way with the Arabs and burn the cities on the coast, but no new Portuguese settlement was made. The whole account of the Portuguese in Eastern Arabia, from the time when, as the pioneers of Western civilisation, they first weathered the promontory of Ras El Had, down to their final expulsion from the Persian Gulf, forms a very interesting chapter of history, and Colonel Miles has done well in studying it carefully by the light of his thorough local knowledge. If every blue-book contained matter as interesting as Colonel Miles's Historical Sketch, those official documents would soon cease to be regarded as so many contributions to the store-house of Dryasdust.

JOURNALISTIC discussions of the Income-tax Bill are bringing out many suggestions that are reasonable, and some that are not reasonable. It is, of course, quite open to discussion whether, seeing that the medium in which the Government of India receive their revenue is a currency of fluctuating value, the pensions which they pay, like other payments which they make for services rendered to them, should not be made in the same medium. But such a discussion must in common sense and common fairness exclude all thought of interfering with current pensions, or the pensions of people now in the service. These are the subject of solemn contract, and they must be solemnly let alone. So then, whatever else may be said in regard to the proposal which a native contemporary made yesterday that "all pensions, salaries and allowances must be paid in silver," it is obvious that the proposal, if considered at all, must be confined altogether to the future. Any attempt to apply it to the pensions of people now in the service would be tantamount to a breach of contract, and would be as dishonest as it would be unreasonable. Very unreasonable, too, is the suggestion of the same writer that the interest on debt should be paid in silver, that it is a "fiscal monstrosity" that a Government which receives its revenue in silver should pay interest on its debt in gold, and that the Government of India only does this because India is "the milch cow of England." Discussions of this sort are not at all helpful to the course of economy and financial reform. We cannot, at a stroke of the pen, convert the sterling debt of India, or the capital of its railway companies from a sterling debt into a rupee loan, nor can we at a stroke of the pen, or even by any double-barrelled act of legislation in India and in England, decree that the interest which has been paid in sovereigns shall henceforth be paid in rupees at the conventional rate of ten rupees to the pound sterling. Nor has it been by any means in order to use India as the milch cow of England that the Government of India has from time to time gone to London to borrow money, any more, for instance, than it was altogether with milking propensities that the Bombay Port Trustees asked Lord Kimberley to let them borrow for the dock extension works in London, or than it is because of these same milking propensities that the promoters of the Indian Midland Railway went to the City for the capital of that line, the interest of which will necessarily have to be paid in the appreciated sovereign, albeit that the earnings of the line will be in the depreciated rupee. Economically it matters little to India whether the "drain" be in interest on railways or in home charges of any other kind; and when the complaint is raised that the interest on the appreciated currency has to be met in terms of the depreciated it might be well to remember that the British Government at all events are not answerable for such a fact as this—that of the £26,000,000 capital of the G. I. P. Railway not as many lakhs are held in India. There are good reasons for the reluctance of Indian capitalists to invest in Indian securities, governmental and railway. They lend where they can get the highest interest. There are equally good reasons why, under certain well-understood conditions, the Indian Government and Indian railway companies raise money in the English money-market. They borrow in the cheapest market, as the others lend in the dearest market, and in this there is no "fiscal monstrosity," no "scandalous anomaly," no "milking of the Indian milch-cow." And when people advise the Indian public that a remedy for the financial difficulties of the hour is to be sought in the substitution of interest in rupees for gold on a debt contracted not in silver but in gold they urge them to a course that is not possible, and to one which, if it were possible, would not be honest. It is well that the discussion of our financial griefs should cover as wide an area as possible; but we shall not greatly help ourselves if in discussing them we overstep the bounds of common sense and public honesty.

THERE is no part of our special correspondent's letter from Mandalay which we publish to-day that claims a more sympathetic interest than that which describes the condition of the queens and princesses whom the downfall of Theebaw has released from prison. The British march upon Theebaw's capital has helped them to their liberty, but it has helped them to little more. When we read of these "kings' daughters" being invited to accept the wages of a butler, or in one case of a coolie, it is evident that the "superstition of royalty" has not had great hold upon the officers upon whose bounty they have thrown themselves. The Republican simplicity of Robespierre and the Convention did not urge them to give a less lavish allowance to the prisoners of the Temple than that which officials with no warrant to minimise the dignity of kingship have meted out to these unhappy prisoners of Mandalay. Queens, princes, and princesses, we know, are more common in Burmah than elsewhere, and the question of the finances may after all turn out to be the determining question when a decision has to be taken as to whether Burmah be annexed or protected. But with all our economies we cannot afford to be mean and ungenerous—we cannot afford to despise the "for she is a king's daughter" which claimed honourable burial even to the consort of Ahab. We are inclined to think that there must have been a mistake in drawing up a civil list on so hard a scale and in such lamentable forgetfulness of the dignity and the misfortunes of the released captives. It is much for them that they have been released from durance; but we must not allow liberty to be robbed of its delights by leaving them in the humbling shabbiness of a joyless poverty. The Government of India will surely see to it that in the provision that is made for those unfortunate people, their dignity as well as their necessities are satisfied. Otherwise it might be necessary to put their case before the public in another way. A "Burmese Princesses' Sustentation Fund" would not be seemly, but it might be necessary and the sympathy of the princely classes in India, at all events, would insure it against failure.

WE hear that the heavy telegraph cable for connecting certain isolated Lighthouses and Forts in the Harbour with the foreshore, arrived from Europe early in the month, and was safely transhipped into a large barque fitted up for the purpose. Already some progress has been made, for we understand that Khandari or Kenery Island was successfully connected with the mainland last week, and that the Bombay Central Office can communicate direct with the Island. The light-keeper who has for many years lived on the island, tells some mournful stories of vessels running to destruction during heavy monsoon weather to the South of Kenery and Henery Islands, and of boats in the fine weather floating past bottom upwards with men, women, and children clinging to the keel. There is every reason to hope that this cable may be the means of saving life at all times of the year by immediately communicating with Alibagh, where a life-boat is kept ready for use, in addition to its use in giving early information of any strange vessels hovering about during the time of war.

## LETTER FROM MANDALAY.

THE following is the concluding portion of our special correspondent's letter from Mandalay of the 25th December, the first portion of which appeared on Saturday :—

### WILL ANNEXATION PAY?

I believe the correct answer worked out by the Chief Commissioner is that for the first five years annexation would involve a burden on the finances of British Burma, or of India; but after the country had been opened up and developed it would give a surplus. One official who has given a good deal of attention to this matter believes that in fourteen years Upper Burma, if carefully worked, would yield a surplus of a million sterling per annum. To show that anticipatory estimates are not always exaggerated I may refer to the Commission, at the head of which was Sir Richard Temple, that proceeded to Lower Burma in 1860 to consider the financial prospects in that Province, then yielding a bare sixty lakhs of revenue. Sir Richard and his colleagues, after going into the matter, predicted that if all went well the Province would eventually give a revenue of eighty lakhs. The present revenue of Lower Burma is 280 lakhs! I make the annexationists a present of this anecdote, which I owe to the kindness of the Chief Commissioner.

### BURMAN IDEAS ABOUT ANNEXATION.

The assertion so freely and so confidently made by every ninety-nine Europeans out of a hundred in both the Burmas, that the darling wish of the Upper Burmans is to be assimilated to the position of their southern brothers and made British subjects once for all, scarcely bears the test of verification. Some Upper Burmans—officials of a medium class who think they might get on better as servants of our Government—are ready to say that annexation is what the people wish for. But that is not the general wish, if any heed be given to the avowal of natives of India who themselves hope for annexation from various motives. They report that the Burmese people believe that a king somehow helps them to heaven; that he is not only their ruler but their deity, or at all events represents the deity; and that it would be a great misfortune to be deprived of his guidance and protection in matters secular and religious. The Burmese feel no objection to grovelling on knees and elbows in the presence of his Majesty. I myself yesterday saw two young maids of honour kneeling in an almost devotional attitude in the presence of a princess whose life, too early blighted, is like that of a heroine of romance; they were certainly not in the least humiliated by the character of the homage they paid her as they held—the one her cigarette, and the other a light; they were as comfortable on their bended knees before her as I should have been in that attitude myself. We must not attribute to the inhabitants of the farther Burma our western sentiments of human dignity; the immortal principles of Eighty-Nine have not made these people ashamed of the proud humility which is expressed by postures and tones that to us seem to go beyond even the requirements of "the canine loyalty" of a certain period in European history. The notion that the Burmese are tired of bending the back, and casting down the eye, and knocking the forehead on a palace floor never profaned by a boot, is erroneous. All that I noticed in the past, and it suits them still. There can be no doubt, however, that opinion has progressed to the extent of recognising the necessity for curtailing some of the more sublime attributes of the almost divine individual who fills the throne. In almost every case when a Burmese ventures to speculate on the future he says that "a king in name," a "nominal king," a "king who could do what the English want to be done," would meet the general need. A king to do exactly what he liked is not expected; such a paragon is seen to be beyond hope, and they seem to be very philosophically resigned to the idea of a king of restricted power, who will be bound over to good behaviour.

### THE BURMAN VIEW OF THE MASSACRES.

I have tried to get at the genuine Burman view of the massacres which cast such a cloud over Theebaw's advent to power. The friends and sympathisers with the victims denounce the Kinwoon Meingyee or the Tyndah or the Queen Dowager for the crime and the King for acquiescing in it; but for the most part they seem to think that it was justifiable on the ground of State necessity. One man yesterday said—"What mattering there was by the English at the killing of a few persons by the King to prevent civil war, and now they themselves come, and having overthrown the king they kill people every day and say it is right!" The massacres affected the public mind in Independent Burma as it did in India; it was regarded as the traditional precaution. An unexecuted prince is considered to be a *de facto* conspirator and rebel; that he should be put to death to prevent universal disturbance and dacoity seems to the ordinary Burman intelligence a proposition that needs no arguments: it is self-evident. Theebaw was not held by his subjects to be a bloody—and he certainly was not a bold and resolute—tyrant. A thousand dacoits were made prisoners a month before the final catastrophe; they were not executed nor tortured; they were, each of them, marked with the dacoit tatoo mark and sent to their homes with instruction that if they were ever caught again that mark would be their death-warrant. And so it has proved in many cases, I am told, under our martial law. He drew far less money from his subjects than his predecessor; in other words, perhaps, he was more successfully robbed by his subordinates. And while talking of him let me mention a fact which is to the credit of his administration. The late King Mindoon built for the English Residency a large and handsome church, a timber structure, but solidly built, with parsonage and schools. When the Resident was withdrawn, the Rev. Mr. Colbeck, who was then Chaplain, had of course to come away also, and he left the church and buildings as they stood, scarcely even expecting to see them again. When Mandalay was occupied the Bishop of Rangoon sent Mr. Colbeck to see what had happened; empty of course and with the moveable seats gone, the church was standing intact, undefiled, practically uninjured. During the seven years in which it was derelict no attempt had been made to desecrate it. The stained glass windows were some of them gone and others were broken, possibly by the branches of contiguous trees; the marble font, presented by Her Majesty, was unbroken, though the half-dozen little florets around it had proved too tempting to some one. A church abandoned to itself for seven years in civilised and Christian London would certainly not be found ready for divine service by the reverend chaplain. So let us be just to the Burmans, who, if strange people in some respects, are very tolerant, and in the ordinary relations of life kindly and charitable. They do no wanton injury to life or property—provided dacoity does not present itself to them as a sacred duty which they owe to themselves and their country.

### A BURMESE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Colbeck has, by the permission and at the request of the Chief Commissioner and Colonel Sladen, taken over charge of the church and the school buildings. It is curious to know in this regard that King Theebaw conceived the project of founding a great University at Mandalay, at which English, French, German and Italian should be taught side by side with Burmese, Pali and other languages. He contemplated making the forsaken English church and the school buildings attached to it the nucleus of the University, and asked Dr. Bourdon to be Director and organiser of the University. The Bishop consented and several times saw the King, who, for a time, was very much interested in the matter. Money he was told would be necessary; this his Majesty said he would provide; when asked what sum he would give, the answer was the unexpected one that he could give a hundred rupees a month! Dr. Bourdon thereupon said "I will not take a pittance of that kind; get the pupils and I will tend them for nothing; but I do not want a refund of a hundred a month." And Theebaw let his grand project slide. His name will not go down to posterity as the founder of the University of Mandalay.

### A ROMANCE OF ROYALTY.

Now for Christmas Day. Let me conclude my present budget with a little romance of royalty. I went to-day with Mr. Colbeck, whose knowledge of Burmese I have already mentioned, to visit Mrs. Antrem, a Greek lady, a widow who lives with her mother and brothers in a house in Mandalay. At the time of the massacres one of the princes who escaped was the amiable and clever Nyoung Yan, who, if he had not died a few months ago, would almost certainly be now King of Burmah. He was sent for like the rest, to go to the Palace, where certain death awaited him. He dressed as a coolie and proceeded to Mr. Colbeck's house, and asked for shelter. He was hidden and preserved. His sister was imprisoned, and for the last seven years has been an inmate of the common jail, the court not even providing money for her food. Friends more or less surreptitiously sent her from time to time a little money. There were also in prison in the same plight Queen Limban, the mother of Salin Supayah, the Princess who turned nun to avoid marrying King Theebaw, and died by poison or slow starvation. Queen Theebaw was also a prisoner; all her sons had been slain in the massacre. Queen Saggrine was a prisoner; and so was Prince Chelin, son of King Mindoon and Queen Limban and four others, two of them princesses, grand daughters of the late King and Limban. Once the ladies of this group were sent for to the palace to see Queen Supayalat in her glory, dressed up in royal robes. Her Majesty gave them a meal, a dress apiece, and a hundred rupees, and then packed them back to jail. She had had a look at them, and she had shown them how well she had got on in the world. When the English troops came to Mandalay the guards fled from the prison; the royal prisoners thought they might as well go too, and they sought shelter in Mrs. Antrem's rooms. What was to be done with these remnants of King Mindoon's family? All their property had been seized; they were out of prison, but they were ruined and penniless. I saw the Princess, who was sister of Nyoung Yan, whose grave and sad young face shows the traces of her seven years' imprisonment and daily anxieties for life and food. She was timid to a degree, having of course never in her palace life seen strangers, and in prison was still more a recluse. But her dark inquiring eye scrutinised everything, and watched the lips of her visitors as if to divine their words. A little princess of eight came running into the room; she was of royal blood on both sides and both her parents were among the slaughtered. Her death was decreed—an infant of three months was slain—but was saved by the devotion of her nurse, who ran to a hiding place with her and put her off into the country. Arrested later on Queen Supayalat proposed that the original decree should be carried out. A minister urged on her Majesty she was only a girl and an infant, and that it would be needless to put her to death. She was pardoned and taken into the palace, where she was treated very roughly. Then there was Princess Youngmin, daughter of Ein-shay-Mim, the Crown Prince, who was killed in a rebellion got up by Meingoon, now under French protection. She was allowed Rs. 250 a month by Queen Supayalat. All these personages, the survivors of one of the saddest and bloodiest tragedies in history are in Mrs. Antrem's modest house. Of course their necessities and their claims were brought to the notice of Colonel Sladen, the Ministers and the Chief Commissioner. It cannot be said that any time has been lost in considering and adjudicating on the claims in question. But I am afraid to say that the allowances accorded are as liberal as they were prompt. I can only hope that there is something temporary and provisional in the maintenance offered, and that a more becoming and adequate provision will be made for the necessities of the murdered family of King Mindoon. Here are the monthly allowances which have been offered to this group of personages of royal blood:—To the three Queens Limban, Theetpan, and Taygrine, rupees thirty each; to Prince Chelin, son of King Mindoon, two maids of honour, two princesses, granddaughters of the king and Limban—one hundred rupees for the five. Princess Youngmin was offered Rs. 15; she said she would be ashamed to take a sum which would make her less than a coolie who could earn as much; she would not submit to such a degradation, but would try and work for her bread. Three princesses, daughters of Queen Naqine, thirty rupees—ten rupees each. It will probably strike the general public that this is pensioning royalty off very cheaply indeed. Such pittances are not worth the giving or the receiving; they are derogatory to those who offer and to those to whom they are offered. How bitter is the bread eaten at the table of another; and how hard is the way up and down the stairs of another! This will surely be revised by Lord Dufferin, who will never pass it on as it stands to the Queen Empress.

### THE FRENCH CONSULATE AT MANDALAY.

THE Thoorsah brought up to Mandalay M. de Bouteiller, the French Consul, who was appointed to succeed M. Haas. When he arrived in Rangoon direct from France he found that King Theebaw had been deposed and that the British forces were in possession of Mandalay. He applied to the authorities in Rangoon for a pass to enable him to proceed to Mandalay in some native craft, as the regular service of steamers was suspended, and he could not well ask the favour of a passage in a Government transport. The Chief Commissioner said that the King to whom M. de Bouteiller was accredited being no longer in power there could be no object in the Consul-designate going to Mandalay; the English were the only authority there. This suggested the inquiry whether that statement was to be taken as an official announcement that Upper Burmah had been annexed? By no means; it only referred to the question of fact; King Theebaw no longer ruled, and there was no one to whom M. de Bouteiller could present his credentials. If there be an irregularity, retorted the Consul, not at all disposed to admit that he had the worst of it, it is not I who am responsible for it, but those who, having removed the King, have not put themselves nor any one else in his place. The principle that rules in such cases is shown by recent precedents. When the French entered T

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, THRO THAYETMYO, JAN. 16.

The Viceroy's proclamation, which was received on January 4th, is considered vague and indefinite, but is welcomed as guaranteeing British predominance. It strengthens the hands of the Burman officials.

The expeditions to catch dacoits about Mandalay failed to encounter them. There is no news from the Chindwin expedition.

The Kinwoon Mengyee returned to Mandalay on January 5th. His arrival and taking office will gratify and settle the Burmans in the city and suburbs, which are now much quieter.

The naval brigade returned from Bhamo on January 6th. There was no fighting.

A spurious prince and court have been captured near Shwayboh and have been brought prisoners to Mandalay.

M. Andreino's house was attacked on the night of January 3rd. There are very great disturbances in the interior. The people are deserting the villages.

The native bazaar is gradually gaining confidence, but is still subject to panics.

## THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 16.

The Northern Force attacked the Southern Force in position on the line of Shumapore, Bulswa, and Mukundpore. The first and last places were strongly entrenched. A feint was made of turning the left at Shumapore, with a direct attack on Mukundpore. This failed completely. Efforts were then directed to the right of the Southern Force. These were also ineffectual, and a flank movement made under artillery fire was beaten back by a counter attack. All the troops are now encamped at and near Delhi.

## CALCUTTA NEWS.

### DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY FOR DELHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

The Viceroy left by special train for Delhi on Saturday morning, under the usual salute. He was accompanied by Admiral Richards, Mr. Grattan Wallace, Lord William Beresford, Major Hamilton, Viscount Clandeboye, Mr. MacFarren and Captain Hext. His departure was private, only a few railway officials, the Magistrate of Howrah and the Commissioner of police being on the platform.

### GENERAL WILSON'S CONDITION.

General Wilson has taken a decided turn for the better. He showed signs of improvement on Saturday evening, and the report this evening is still more satisfactory.

### MR. STUART CUMBERLAND.

Mr. Stuart Cumberland, in compliance with special request, will give two more thought reading seances at the Opera House on Wednesday and Thursday.

### THE BALLYGUNGE STEEPLE-CHASE MEETING.

The second day of the Ballygunge steeple-chase meeting was very successful. The racing was very good, but accidents were numerous in the Suburban Cup, won by Tambourine, Trump Card, second, and Hector third. Five horses fell, one of which, Witchcraft, broke her neck and died instantly, her jockey, Donell, having a marvellous escape. In the open handicap Prospero, hurt by his fall in the first race, was scratched. Prospect, The Barb and Red Gauntlet fell, so only Tim Whiffler and Thesus were left in it, passing the Judge in the order named. The Ballygunge Scurry, won by Kingston, with Liliputian second, brought out a field of six. Littlejohn and Bourbon fell. Pearson, riding the former, was severely shaken, and Frazer, Bourbon's jockey, badly hurt. The stewards are to be congratulated on a good card and thrilling incidents after the first day's failure.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

The steeplechases at Ballygunge on Saturday were a great improvement on the business of previous week, though the sensational element entered largely into the bill of fare. This day the casualties embraced twelve falls, one horse killed, another disabled, two jockeys considerably shaken and another horse permanently disabled. There was a very large attendance on the course. Four lotteries were held on three events. Three firms of bookmakers did a brisk business on the course.

THE SUBURBAN CUP, HANDICAP HORSES OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, 2½ MILES.

Apcar's Tambourine, 117 walls; Trump Card, 107; Fraser Inverty's Hector, 108; Inemy also ran; Prospero, 187; Nancy, 100; Witchcraft, 105; Forester, 1012; Patrick, 107. These five, with Hector, fell. Witchcraft killed. Prospero, favorite, with two others, fell at the second fence. Tambourine took the lead, never headed, and won by ten lengths' time. Lund Blockley's Chronograph. Five twenty-seven.

OPEN HANDICAP, ALL HORSES, THREE MILES.

Lord W. Beresford's Tim Whiffler, 120; Green Moore's Thesus, 1010; Robinson also ran; Prospect, Bijapur; The Barb, 911; Redgauntlet, 100. These three fell. Prospect put shoulder out. Tim Whiffler was the favourite. It was a grand race for the most part of the journey between Tim Whiffler and The Bark, till both fell. Green remounted and came in the winner. Seven thirty-five.

BALLYGUNGE SCURRY HANDICAP, ALL HORSES, 1½ MILE.

Macklin's Kingston, 1010; Rickard's Kent's Lilliputian, 118; Mr. Paine Stewart's Norwester, 110. Robinson also ran. Bourbon, 104, fell; Estrella, 910; Littlejohn, 10, fell; Kingston, the favorite, won. It was a good race. Fraser and Pearson are both seriously hurt. The former is still in a critical condition. Time, four twelve.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN IRELAND.

### THE RESIGNATION OF THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

### REVIVAL OF REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The correspondence which has passed between the Earl of Carnarvon and the Marquis of Salisbury shows that the former only accepted the post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the understanding that he would hold it till the meeting of the new Parliament.

The Earl denies that his resignation was caused by any difference of opinion in the Cabinet.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article this morning, announces that at a Cabinet Council held yesterday it was resolved to re-enact the repressive measures with respect to boycotting in Ireland.

Mr. Edward Stanhope, the Vice-President of the Council, will be appointed in the place of Sir W. Hart-Dyke as the Chief Secretary for Ireland, with full executive power.

The Viceroyalty will be put in commission.

### SIR CHARLES WARREN PROMOTED.

Sir Charles Warren, the late Special Commissioner in Bechuanaland, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed to the command at Suakim.

### THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

ISMAILIA, JAN. 15.

Her Majesty's Troopship Jumna, outward-bound for Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

### THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, JAN. 16.

A Ministerial statement was made to-day in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. In it the Government hints at the likelihood of the separation of Church and State. The policy of the Government will be strict economy in all quarters. No more expeditions will be undertaken, and a French Protectorate over Tonquin and Madagascar will be organised on the simplest bases.

### TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CETTIGNE, JAN. 16.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has gone to Constantinople in reply to an invitation from the Sultan.

### DISARMAMENT IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, JAN. 16.

Servia has refused to disarm, because no peace negotiations have yet been opened.

SOFIA, JAN. 16.

Bulgaria has intimated her willingness to comply with the Collective Note of the Powers respecting disarmament as soon as Servia disarms.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JAN. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar coast left here this morning.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of Cotton | 59,000 | bales. |
| " " " Surats | 2,000 | " |
| " " Imports of Cotton | 63,000 | " |
| " " " Surats | 1,000 | " |
| " Stock of Cotton | 579,000 | " |
| " " " Surats | 17,000 | " |
| " Stock of Cotton in London | 19,000 | " |

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 3-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been firm. | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 73 |
| 4½ " " | 75 |
| 3 " Consols for account | 100⅜ |
| 3½ " Sterling Loan | 100 |
| 4½ " French Rentes | 110½ |
| Bar Silver | 46⅝ |
| Arrival—Inchrhona. | |

AN interesting work will be carried out this morning of landing a heavy telegraph cable close to the Soldiers' Swimming Bath, at Colaba. Any one will be able to watch the performance, should he in the course of his morning outing find his way to the spot at about 8 o'clock. When the end is landed, the paying out of the cable from the barge, in which it is stored, can be watched from a boat or from the shore until the Oysterrock, Fort, opposite, is reached. On Tuesday, at about noon, another performance will take place. A portion of the cable about a mile-and-a-half in length will be carried by some 700 coolies from the Pilot-bunder, Colaba, over the rocks to the Prongs Light-house. At 4 p.m., when the tide is at its lowest, it will be laid in position between Colaba Point and the Prongs Light-house, the route having been previously marked out by means of bamboos and buoys.

IT is considered probable that Mr. J. G. Moore will be appointed Commissioner, C. D., when Mr. G. P. Robertson retires from the service at the end of March.

HIS Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur has promised the sum of Rs. 25,000 towards the proposed Punjab Chief's College. The subscriptions up to date, by Punjab Chiefs, amount to Rs. 1,20,000.

THE Allahabad Bank during the past half-year has made a gross profit of Rs. 1,25,560, enabling it to declare a dividend and bonus at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. The reserve fund has been increased from Rs. 1,60,000 to Rs. 1,70,000, and Rs. 6,640 carried forward to the current half-year; while the working capital, which on the 30th of June last stood at Rs. 33,36,000, now amounts to Rs. 35,49,000.

A CORRESPONDENT at Secunderabad says that the Nizam's Government intends to try horse-breeding, and an order will shortly be sent to Arabia for one hundred brood-mares and six thorough-bred stallions.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY DUFFERIN, considering that a separate subscription-list would be unadvisable, as her own fund will undertake to provide for the training of European and East Indian ladies at the proposed Female Medical College, Sir Walter de Souza has placed his own scheme in abeyance, and has paid the amount he intended to devote to the above purpose into Lady Dufferin's fund.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir is contemplating a pilgrimage to Poonee before returning up-country.

MR. COLMAN MACAULAY will shortly leave Calcutta for England, where it is to be presumed he will receive final orders on the subject of the Tibet Mission.

WHEN the last mail left Burma there were said to be no fewer than 3,400 prisoners in the Rangoon Jail.

MR. W. L. JACKSON, the new Secretary of the Treasury in the room of Sir M. W. Ridley, lately defeated at Hexham, is a leather merchant and tanner at Leeds. He was born in 1840, and he has sat for Leeds since April 1880.

IT is said that the post of Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers is being kept open for Captain Channer's return with his regiment from Burma. Captain Channer may probably expect a brevet-majority for his service in Burmah; and the Corps would be pleased to welcome back their old Adjutant as Commandant.

THE following is a copy of a telegram received from his Highness the Maharajah of Manipur, K. C. S. I., by Major Golab Singh, Secretary and Agent to his Highness at present in Calcutta:—"A letter, dated 25th Pous (4th January), received from General Bularam Sing, who accompanied Colonel Johnstone, the Political Agent, in his recent expedition to Kendat, to the effect that our troops fought a great battle with the enemies at Kendat on 21st Pous. The enemies being totally defeated, made their escape, and the stronghold at Kendat fell into our hands. One European who had been fettered and imprisoned was safely in our hands; the Kendat Woon with his family submitted to us."

THE following figures show the number of criminal cases that came before the High Court of the North-West Provinces during the year 1885 by way of appeal and revision. There were 1,070 appeals, of which 75 were rejected and 695 dismissed. In 165 cases the sentences were reduced or altered, in 108 the convictions were reversed, and in 26 new trials or further inquiries were ordered. There were 1,438 applications or references for revision. Of these, 332 were rejected, in 342 the orders were quashed, in 503 they were confirmed, in 20 the sentences were enhanced, in 103 they were reduced or modified, and in 138 new trials or further inquiries were ordered.

THE *Indian Daily News*, which is strongly opposed to the Kidderpore Dock scheme, sees no objection to government assistance in regard to the Bombay docks. "This," it remarks, "is a matter in which Bombay is very differently situated from Calcutta. At Bombay there is an open harbour, liable to a good deal of disturbance during the monsoon months, and there are no jetties for vessels to be laid alongside. Until the Prince's dock was opened all vessels had to discharge into and load from cargo-boats, while lying at their moorings in the harbour. The Prince's Dock has proved an eminent success, and has fully demonstrated that more dock accommodation will be an advantage to the port, and may be depended upon to prove a source of profit, and not an incumbrance on the Trust's finances. As regards Calcutta, as an old sea-captain remarked the other day, the river is a better and cleaner dock than any the Port Commissioners can construct."

ACCORDING to a London correspondent "The Parsee Company which has been performing at the Gaiety has not been a success. As an interlude a short performance by them would take very well, but three hours of it is too much for the patience of an English audience. Some critics have been unkind enough to say that the singing of the Parsee performers reminds them of the midnight melodies of the feline race."

MESSRS. T. T. ALLEN, C.S., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, H. J. S. Cotton, C.S., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, A. E. Gough, M.A., one of the Professors of the Presidency College, and A. C. Booth, B.A., Principal of the Dacca College, have been appointed examiners of candidates for the Statutory Civil Service of Bengal for the current year.

A HOME paper anticipates that "woman's suffrage" will be the cause of a great struggle during the Parliamentary year. Nearly three hundred new members have promised their adherence to the cause of woman's franchise.

IT appears that Colonel R. Hutchinson, of the Guides,—mortally wounded in the affair on the Boner frontier—was shot by a pistol fired by a man only a yard or so off. It was in the early morning, on Friday, January 8th, before it was light. According to our latest information, 600 of the Guides Infantry and 200 sowars of the 12th Bengal Cavalry were in the neighbourhood of Rustam; and the enemy, if we must call them so, had made no further demonstration.

A LONDON correspondent writing to an up-country paper says:—"The Irish Home Rule scheme attributed to Mr. Gladstone, which was suddenly sprung upon the world in the middle of last week, has caused a tremendous sensation; so much so, in fact, that the Liberal leader has found it prudent to disclaim any responsibility for the plan put forth in his name, and to state that his views upon the method for dealing with Ireland will be found in his public speeches, and there alone. Nevertheless no one doubts for a moment that the Home Rule scheme published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the "National Press Agency," and the *Standard* last week was a faithful representation of the state of Mr. Gladstone's mind. The excitement consequent upon its production reached a climax on Friday and Saturday. After the latter date Mr. Gladstone's strenuous denials of the authorship of the scheme had at least the effect of leading people to see that it was sent up as a pilot balloon, and, as the *World*—a paper of Radical views—says, it was the most childish and mischievous manœuvre that a great statesman ever descended to. We now know the object with which this *ballon d'essai* was floated. It was sent up as a test of public opinion, and public opinion has declared itself so strongly upon the matter that we cannot help believing that even Mr. Gladstone will profit by the misfortunes which have befallen his little venture. His manœuvre has had the effect of opening the eyes of the moderate Liberals to the dangers into which Mr. Gladstone would lead them, and it is now abundantly clear that, unless the right hon'ble gentleman is prepared to split up his own party, he will have to abandon any idea of carrying a Home Rule scheme for Ireland which includes a Parliament in Dublin."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has finally decided the rival claims of the three towns of Burdwan, Hugli, and Howrah, as to the location of the Commissioner's Office, in favour of Burdwan. The reason for this decision appears to be that, whilst Hughli or Chinsurah would be more convenient to the inhabitants of those districts, it is equally certain that, for the residents of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankurah, and Raniganj, the present arrangement, is the best. The journey to Burdwan would undoubtedly be a little longer for the dwellers in the Midnapur district; but most of their cases are appeals, and do not require the attendance of a large number of witnesses. The requisite accommodation has also been provided at Burdwan; and the records of the Commissioner's Office have been removed there, so that no hope is held out that any alterations will be made in the present arrangements.

IN the *Veterinarian* for December there is the following under "Facts and Observations":—"It is related that after Sir Robert R. Gillespie fell at the storming of Kalunga, his favourite black charger, bred at the Cape of Good Hope and taken by him to India, was at the sale of his effects competed for by several officers of his division, and finally knocked down to the privates of the 8th Dragoons, who contributed their prize-money to the amount of five hundred pounds sterling to retain this commemoration of their late commander. Thus the charger was always led at the head of the regiment in a march, and at the station of Cawnpore was indulged with taking his ancient station at the colour stand, where the salute of passing squadrons was given at drill and on reviews. When the regiment was ordered home, the funds of the privates running low, he was bought for the same sum by a gentleman who provided funds and a paddock for him, where he might end his days in comfort; but when the corps had marched and the sound of the trumpet had ceased, he refused to eat; and on the first opportunity, being led out to exercise, he broke from his groom, and galloping to his ancient station on parade, after neighing aloud, dropped down and died."

## MILITARY NEWS.

"G" BATTERY, "B" Brigade, R. H. A., is expected to arrive at Bombay in the Junna on the 26th instant. The battery will move by rail to Kirkee, where it is to be stationed. "B" battery, 2nd Brigade, R. A., marches from Mhow on the 2nd February for Nusseerabad, where it will be due on the 6th March. "C." battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., marches from Hyderabad on the 26th inst. for Kurrachee, where it will arrive on 5th February.

THE detachment of the King's Own Regiment at at Satara was relieved by two companies of the Gloucestershire Regiment from Poona on the 18th instant. The companies of the Kingus Own rejoin head-quarters at Poona prior to the move of the regiment to Quetta.

THERE were 395 Volunteers, with 17 officers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, at the parade at the Delhi Camp on Wednesday for the inspection of the Commander-in-Chief. The following corps were represented: the Calcutta, East Indian Railway, 1st Punjab, 3rd Punjab, Agra and Mussoorie, the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and the Oudh. They made a good show, and seemed soldierlike and serviceable. After inspecting them the Commander-in-Chief addressed a few words to the men, saying how pleased he was at their turn-out. He said that four years ago he witnessed the Volunteer Review at Windsor, and was more impressed by what he then saw than by anything in his life. Of course one could not expect anything like the same development of the Volunteer movement in India as in England, but he hoped to see an increase in the number of Volunteers in this country, and during his term of office he would do all he could to aid them. He was very glad to see the Volunteers before him, and he wished them a hearty welcome to the Camp. The officers were then called up and presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac to Sir Frederick Roberts, who spoke a few words to each individually.

LIEUTENANT G. A. WILLIAMS, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accounts Department, having returned from furlough to Europe, has been posted to Madras as Presidency Paymaster.

MAJOR H. B. Moffat, Garrison Instructor, has been posted to Bangalore.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. WILSON, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, has been ordered, under instructions from the Horse Guards, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment on promotion.

COLONEL H. H. LYSTER, C. B., V. C., late commandant, 3rd Ghoorkhas, has been permitted to reside at Deyra Doon and Mussooria.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR GEORGE GREAVES, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., has been posted to the Meerut Division.

COLONEL H. R. B. WORSLEY, C. B., late Commandant, 7th Bengal Infantry, has been permitted to reside at Simla.

A BOARD of Examination has been convened at Calcutta, for the examination of Captains V. E. Hunt, 1st Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment, (Queen's Light Infantry), and T. Y. Whittingdale, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, as to their fitness for the Army Pay Department. The board consists of the Controller, Military Accounts, and Pay Examiner, Bengal, and Major J. Caive, Paymaster, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Queen's Regiment.

MAJOR GENERAL D. MC FARLAN, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has been posted to the Sirhind Division.

MAJOR M. J. KING-HARMAN, 2nd in command 38th Bengal Infantry, has been attached to the Quarter-Master General's Department at the Camp of Exercise, for temporary duty.

MAJOR W. M. MEACHAM, 16th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the Presidency District *vice* Captain R. L. Milne proceeded to Burmah.

MAJOR M. B. W. TAYLOR, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has been granted 15 months' leave to England on urgent private affairs.

COLONEL A. L. WALKER, 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, having been placed on half-pay on the 7th January on completion of four years' service in command of a Battalion, has been ordered to proceed to England.

MAJOR W. C. FARWELL, General List, Infantry, has been appointed 2nd in Command of the 26th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Tulloch, retired.

LIEUTENANT H. A. JOHNSTON, 2nd Royal Scots' Fusiliers, Burmah, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

THE following probationers for the Bengal Staff Corps have been appointed to the Corps named:—Lieut. C. T. Wimberley, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, to the 6th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant W. E. A. Blakeney, King's own Borderers, and Lieutenant G. A. Robertson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

CAPTAIN H. P. HODSON, Hyderabad Rifle Volunteer Corps, has resigned his commission.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards Captains W. S. Burrell, Royal West Surrey Regiment, and W. M. Menzies, Durham Light Infantry, have been ordered to England to join the 1st and 2nd Battalions, respectively, of their corps, into which they have been promoted.

MAJOR C. H. S. KENNEDY, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, and Captain A. L. Pennington, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, have been granted 15 months' leave to England on urgent private affairs.

CAPTAIN A. J. ENGLISH, 14th Hussars, has been granted 12 months' leave to England on private affairs.

THE 3rd Bombay N. L. I. has been inspected at Poona by Major General John Ross, K.C.B.

## THE BOMBAY HUNT.

A FIELD of about five and twenty met this morning at Parla to try their luck with the hounds, and no doubt the good runs we have had lately helped to swell the number. The morning was dark, and it was nearly half-past six before the master made a move. We however soon found and appeared to be in for a good thing; but after crossing one end of our old friend the melon ground, the hounds were at fault for a few moments, the master soon however got them on the line again, and went away at a fair pace apparently for the water near Mohili, where however the Jack kept to the left instead of crossing, and took us along at a nice pace over a good open country to the hill above Marol. By this time, many of us would have been glad to have spared our horses the gallop up the hill, but needs must when a Jack leads with 14 couple of hounds at his heels, and we were well rewarded, for after crossing we took a turn to the left again for a first rate bit of country and got across the road, and once more it looked as if we had better nurse our horses. But Jack had had enough of it, and was run into, after a nice hunting run of half an hour. The morning being very hot the master wisely decided to make for home direct without drawing again.

The next meet is at the Rifle Butts at Bandora.

## THE VOLUNTEER PARADE.

THE attendance of Volunteers at last Saturday's Commandant's parade was somewhat larger than that of the previous week, there being nearly three hundred of all ranks present. The men marched from the Town Hall to the parade, where several manœuvres similar to those of the preceding week were performed, including the manual and firing exercise under Major Wyer and the bayonet exercise under the Adjutant. The parade was brought to conclusion by the men practising the new attack formation. The officers present were Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley the Commandant, Major Wyer, Captain Hodgkinson, the Adjutant, Captains Baird, Brown, Forbes, Roughton and Freeborn, and Lieutenants Jeffries, Savage, English, Nicholson, Place, Brebner, Lund, Bennett, and Redfern. The following was the parade state:—

| | Field Officers. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Sergeants. | Buglers. | Rank and File. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Co. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 26 = | 30 |
| B " | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 18 = | 25 |
| C " | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 13 = | 19 |
| D " | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 14 = | 18 |
| E " | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 20 = | 26 |
| F " | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 19 = | 24 |
| Cadets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 70 = | 81 |
| Staff and Band | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 26 = | 31 |
| Drum and Fife Band | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 14 = | 16 |
| Army Staff | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 = | 8 |
| Total | 2 | 6 | 9 | 35 | 1 | 225 = | 278 |

## THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.

LAST Saturday evening, the G Company of the Poona detachment, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, were entertained at the Gymkhana shed by Captain Phillips, for the purpose of distributing the prizes to the successful competitors at the recent rifle competition. There was a large attendance. After the sports Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, Controller of Military Accounts, addressed the Volunteers as follows:—

Captain Phillips, officers and members of the G Company Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, ladies and gentlemen:—In the unavoidable absence, on inspection duties, of the distinguished Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Bombay Army, I have been asked to distribute the prizes won by the G Company at the recent rifle practice competition and also to present the cups so generously given by Captain Phillips, as well as the prizes awarded for the encouragement of steady attendance at parades and general attention to volunteer duties. No resident in India, much less an officer like myself holding a commission in the army, though not actually engaged at present on active military duties, can view the volunteer movement here with other than feelings of the greatest interest—a movement which has recently received so great an impulse owing to the sympathy and substantial support extended to it by His Excellency the Viceroy, and so far as this Presidency is concerned, by the fact that H. E. Lord Reay, has consented to become the Colonel of this Corps. I have the greater pleasure in presiding on this occasion, because so many of the G. Company belong to the Military Account Department, and are numbered among the best shots in the Corps, which has held its own even with the regular troops at the Annual General Rifle Meetings which take place in this Cantonment. Feeling so much interest as I do in this Company, I am sure the members will allow me to draw their attention to one or two points which, if attended to, cannot but result in rendering them and their Company even more efficient than they now are. I said that the members of this Corps had acquitted themselves well at the General Rifle Meetings; but it is very certain that even much higher places might have been secured by some of them this year had they begun to practise for the occasion. They owe it to themselves and their Company to do so in future. Under the new arrangements whereby the Volunteers are placed under the orders of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief this Company is to join in the weekly brigade-parades of the regular troops in garrison. But to do you to take this position with credit to the Corps it is necessary that you should first perfect yourselves in drill on your own private parade ground. To do this more regularly I would ask you to give it. The drill season is not a long one, comprising as it does chiefly the months of December and January and the mornings then are clear, cool and pleasant; it will not therefore involve much sacrifice if you devote them to these parades. I feel very sure that the heads of departments and offices in which members are serving who wish to join these brigade parades will readily grand permission for them to attend office a little later on such mornings, so as to allow of their doing so. I for one will certainly be ready to help in this way. There is one other point I would remark upon. While congratulating the winners of Captain Phillips' cups now on receiving their well-earned honours, I trust that in future greater competition will arise to secure them, so as to enhance these honours.

Colonel Pritchard then distributed the prizes.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Rose Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 229 High Holborn London.

## BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE Bombay Administration Report for 1884-85, which forms a bulky volume of nearly 500 pages, has just been issued. The following is a summary:—

The year under review was unmarked by any unusual signs of prosperity or the reverse: it may on the whole be said to have been uneventful. Though practically a year of peace, the revolt in the Soudan, whither an Indian Contingent, including a Bombay regiment, was sent towards its close, and the unsettled state of affairs on the Afghan frontier were disturbing elements the influence of which cannot be lost sight of. The monsoon, though generally copious, was insufficient in some parts of the Deccan, and in all places capricious; hence the harvest, though fairly plentiful, failed in some districts, and in the case of cotton and some other crops was much below the average. This failure of the cotton crop, coupled with other causes mentioned hereinafter, was naturally felt in trade, the returns for which, except in Sind, showed a decline; notwithstanding that in some branches, such as opium and seeds, there was a satisfactory advance. On the other hand the public health was eminently good, internal tranquillity was everywhere preserved, and education was advanced by rapid strides. The year, though it marked no epoch, and was undistinguished by any remarkable phenomena, must rank among those favourable to progress both moral and material.

### NATIVE STATES.

No deaths occurred during the year among the Chiefs and Rajas of note whose States are under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay. On the other hand, the Rao of Cutch, and the Thakor of Gondal, having attained their majorities, were invested with the rule of their respective dominions. The only State of any importance, the administration of which was withdrawn from the hands of its Chief, was Rajpipla, in the Rewa Kantha, in which, in consequence of continued maladministration, the Raja was deprived of his power, and a Joint Administration established from September, 1884. All the other important States continued to be administered as in the previous year.

CUTCH.—The Rao of Cutch was, as above stated, installed during the year, which was favourable for the inauguration of his rule. The crops were fairly good; the revenue exceeded the expenditure, and there was an accumulated balance of over 19 lakhs to the credit of the State at its close. The expenditure upon public works was large, and usefully employed. Trade was fairly brisk notwithstanding the short crop of cotton; and the Rao made his accession to power an occasion for a reduction in a number of export duties. Crime appears to have been on the decrease, although the work of the police was not usually heavy, owing to the necessity for protection against the raids of a notorious outlaw Mowar Sadhvani, who with his gang infested the Province of Kathiawar and the Cutch State. Education made important advances, the number of scholars increasing ten per cent.

PALANPUR AGENCY.—There are under the Political Superintendent of Palanpur the State of that name, and 10 others of minor importance. In the former is situated the Cantonment of Deesa, in which this year new courts for the disposal of civil and criminal business were established. These States pay tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda, whose sowars have hitherto performed the duties of police within their limits. Measures, however, were in progress during the year for the disbandment of the Gaekwar's Contingent, as well as in the Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, and the Rewa Kantha, in many of the States of which Provinces a similar arrangement has hitherto existed, and for the substitution in its place of a disciplined police force under the control of the Political officers, towards the maintenance of which the Jagheerdars will contribute a money payment in lieu of the services of the mounted men. Apart from this reform the year, in this Superintendency, was uneventful, though one of average prosperity.

MAHI KANTHA AGENCY.—Idar is the only State of any note in the Agency known as the Mahi Kantha. Its revenue during the last 30 years has risen from 1¼ to 4 lakhs of rupees. But the administration of the Chief does not appear to give entire satisfaction to his subjects, many of the more important of whom have long standing grievances against him, to the settlement of which much of the attention of the Political Agent was during the year, devoted.

KATHIAWAR.—The Chiefs of the important province of Kathiawar still continue conspicuous for their loyalty and enlightened government. Just as the year was about to close they were invited to assist in procuring transport ponies for service on the North-West Frontier. They cheerfully responded to the call; and, in addition to the ponies procured on purchase, presented a large number free of cost to Government. Some of the larger States, such as Bhavnagar and Junagad, also offered to send men to garrison Rajkot in front of the Rajputana Rifles being ordered to the front; while the Thakor Saheb of Morvi offered his tramway and plant. The season in this province, though fairly favourable, was not as good as that which preceded it: but notwithstanding this its export and railway import trade increased, the cultivation of wheat especially showing marked signs of extension. A scheme for the reorganization of the police, shown in full in the case of Bhavnagar, was prepared during the year, and is in course of being carried out. Crime on the whole was on the decrease, but serious depredations were carried on by the notorious bandit Mowar Sadhvani, all attempts to capture whom have so far proved fruitless. The internal peace of the State of Junagad was also disturbed by the independent attitude assumed by the Makranis, in consequence of which a force was sent to attack the village of Inaj which they occupied. The resistance made was desperate, and the place was not taken without loss of life to both sides. The Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway was opened to a distance of 103·21 miles, and the traffic receipts for the year rose by about two lakhs, the net returns giving 5·35 per cent. interest on the capital spent. A scheme for a railway extension to Veraval was matured, and has been submitted to the Government of India. Surveys have also been made of alternative routes for the enhancement of connection between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway and the Rajputana Line. A sum of twenty-one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees was expended upon public works, Junagad and Bhavnagar taking the lead with expenditures of seven and four lakhs respectively. Some of the more important works commenced, or brought to completion, during the year were alluded to above in the account of the tour of His Excellency the Governor, in addition to which a new jail at Junagad, harbour-works, and a new hospital at Bhavnagar, and additions to the hospital and Political Agent's bungalow at Rajkot are worthy of mention. Education still continues to receive the greatest attention, and the number of schools in the Province has risen from 723 to 729. The interest taken by the Chiefs in education was markedly shown during the year by the very liberal donations given by several of them to scholastic institutions. In Bhavnagar also a College of Arts and Sciences was established in connection with the Bombay University; and arrangements were made for starting a female training school. The opening of the Girassia School at Wadhwan was mentioned in last year's report: its name has been this year altered to that of the "Talukdari Girassia School," because of the objection of the Talukdars to send their sons to an institution designated as if for Girassias only.

CAMBAY.—Favourable reports are given of the interest taken by the Nawab of Cambay in the affairs of his State, and of his desire to improve and extend his knowledge of the outer world; with a view to which he paid a visit this year to Delhi, Agra, and other places of interest in the North-West. His State is however considerably in debt, to liquidate which Government in January 1885, advanced a loan of 4 lakhs. With a view also to economy the strength of the police force has been somewhat reduced, and it is proposed gradually to reduce the undisciplined rabble, which constitutes what is known as the military force of the State. The abolition of all custom dues this year, though necessarily followed by a loss to revenue, has given a wonderful impetus to trade, both exports and imports having risen by 50 per cent. in value.

REWA KANTHA AGENCY.—The States of the Rewa Kantha Agency are too insignificant to call for separate notice, except Rajpipla, the introduction of a Joint Administration into which has already been referred to. The Joint Administrators upon entering upon their office found the affairs of the State in the utmost confusion. There was no treasury, and accounts had not been made up for 20 years. There were no organized departments, and no responsible heads. Before the close of the year however they had introduced something like order into the Revenue and Police Departments; a scheme for the constitution of the courts had been submitted to Government; many vexatious taxes had been remitted; and the way generally cleared for a reign of reform and progress.

SOUTHERN GUJARAT AND NORTH KONKAN GROUPS.—The States, (if such they can all of them be called), comprised in the Southern Gujarat, and North Konkan groups, are all of an insignificant nature, and contain for the most part wild and uneducated populations. The backward condition of some of them may be judged from the facts that witch-swinging is still here and there practised, and that the chieftain of one of the Mewas States was during the year sentenced by the Political Agent to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for torturing a servant, with a view to extorting from him a confession concerning a robbery which had occurred in his house. In such States progress is naturally slow, and the year was not marked by any special signs of it, except in the small State of Sachin, where the survey is now completed, the police force had been re-organized, and a considerable outlay incurred upon public works. The Navab has also wisely sent his younger brother to England, to complete his education at Cambridge. The attention indeed paid by the Navab to education is very marked, it being stated that there are only three villages in the State unsupplied with schools. It must however be borne in mind that the area of the territory is only 42 square miles in all.

SOUTH KONKAN GROUP.—The South Konkan group comprises two States only, Janjira and Savantvadi; which afford a great contrast as regards the qualifications for rule displayed by their respective Chiefs. The Navab of Janjira signalized this the first year during the whole of which he has conducted the administration of his State, by the introduction of many useful reforms in the revenue system, by the abolition of several small but vexatious taxes, and by a close attention to forest conservancy. He has also entered into an agreement with the British Government concerning abkari, customs, opium, and salt administration, which has been peculiarly of advantage to both of the contracting parties. On the other hand, owing to the continued unfitness for installation to power of the Sir Desai, in whose conduct and habits no improvement is noticeable, and who still devotes his time to the pursuit of pleasure in the company of friends of similarly vicious tastes, the administration of the Savantvadi State still remains in the hands of the British Government. There was again a deficit in the finances of the year, as during the 6 which immediately preceded it, and the State balances are thus being gradually reduced. At the same time the expenditure incurred was upon objects of public utility. Important new works such as a school house, civil hospital, and Darbar-hall were undertaken, and education was considerably advanced under the care of the Political Agent.

DECCAN GROUP.—The State of Kolhapur, one of the most important in the Presidency, is

expenditure, such as establishment, which cannot be reduced proportionately to the decrease in the number of prisoners. The gross cost of the department fell however from Rs. 5,73,075 to Rs. 5,65,919. Several changes and reforms of importance were carried out during the year. The mark-system was re-arranged and extended, distinctions between prisoners of different classes and employed on different kinds of labour being removed, and its advantages being thus thrown open to all, irrespective of class or sex. The result was an increase in the number of convicts released under the rules from 293 to 797, which brought its ratio much nearer those for the Provinces of Bengal and Madras than it has ever been before. Great attention has been paid to the sanitation of the jails, especially of those in Sind, the death-rate in which has always been very high. Its fall in the Shikarpur Jail from 34·4 to 22·8 during the year must be taken as evidence of the good effects already produced; which, however, would have been more general and noticeable in that Province had it not been for 2 unfortunate fires which destroyed the barracks and clothing of the Nara Extra-mural Gang in the cold weather, increasing thereby the rate of sickness in it from exposure, and proportionately affecting the aggregate returns for all the jails. Measures were instituted for the reorganization of the Subordinate Jails of the Presidency, the number of which has been reduced by 23, while the establishments in the remaining 30 have been reorganised and improved. Two extra-mural gangs were at work during the year, one at the Nara, engaged upon canal labour, and the other at Bijapur upon works connected with the removal of the head-quarters of the Collectorate to that town. This latter gang was formed out of those employed in previous years at Mhasvad and Gokhak, which have been broken up. The earnings of the convicts during the year showed a decided falling-off, due to the restrictions placed upon jail industries, and the unfavourable circumstances under which the Nara gang worked.

CIVIL JUSTICE.—Under the head of Civil Justice, there was an increase all round both in the number of suits instituted and their value. This increase is attributed by some of the District Judges to the favourable nature of the season. The consequence of the heavy work thus thrown upon the judicial staff was a rise in the amount of arrears, which stood at 30,949 cases at the close of the year, or nearly 2,000 more than at its commencement. At the same time there was a marked diminution in the delay of disposing of cases in all Courts, except the Mofussil Small Cause Courts. As regards appellate work however satisfactory progress was made in clearing off arrears in several districts, to effect which Assistant Judges were from time to time appointed where the work was most heavy.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Though the average duration of each contested suit in the Bombay Small Cause Court was only 2½ days, the work was so heavy that the present staff of Judges was scarcely able to contend with it, and the arrears of work increased from 2,498 suits pending at the commencement of the year to 2,593 at its close. There was, after deducting all expenses, a clear gain to Government of Rs. 53,429 upon the working of the Court.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.—In consequence of the steady increase in the number of suits filed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, two additional Subordinate Judges were appointed during the year to assist the 35 previously employed under the Special Judge and his Assistant. The most noticeable feature connected with this increase was the high proportion of money suits, which, though doubtless due in part to the fact that the 6 years' period of limitation, substituted by Section 72 of the Act for the 3 years' period previously prescribed, was drawing to a close, is also a sure indication of returning and growing confidence on the part of the money-lending classes. The gradual extinction of mortgage claims, which has been going on since the passing of the Act, is evidenced in the small large decrease in redemption suits filed during the year, which was more than 25 per cent. At the same time as a result of those filed, the land, in the 4 Collectorates in which the Act is in force, was relieved of a burden of claims amounting to 24 lakhs of rupees.

REGISTRATION.—The number of registrations effected under the General Registration Act during the year was much in advance of that chronicled in 1883-84. This result was unexpected, because in the latter year the abnormally large number of Hindu marriages celebrated gave an impetus to registration, a continuance of which was scarcely anticipated. Exceptional circumstances, however, falsified the anticipation formed. These are stated to have been, in Khandesh short cotton crops, and an abnormally low ruling price of wheat; in Belgaum, Dharwar, Poona, Kaladgi, Sholapur, and Satara the construction of the Southern Maratha Railway and the consequent influx of money into those districts. In Bombay, the faith of the public in the security of Banks and Mills having been somewhat shaken during the past year or two, an increase in the number of transactions in land has, as a consequence, taken place. The total surplus income of the Department during the year was Rs. 76,620.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—The income of the Bombay Municipality rose during the year by nearly 5 lakhs, and was much in excess of the budget estimate. It stood at over 42 lakhs of rupees, while the actual expenditure was a little short of 39 lakhs. There was a large increase under the head of "Town duties" especially in the receipts from sugar, the imports of which, as noticed in the trade returns, were very large. Considerable attention was paid to the improvement of the water-supply of the city, and an Engineer was especially employed upon surveying the area which it is proposed to take up for the construction of a new artificial lake in the valley of the Tansa river. Pending the carrying out of this project, steps have been taken to improve the supply received from the Vehar lake by the construction of a new main, which during the year was put down as far as Kurla. The roofing-in of the new reservoir on Malabar Hill was also commenced. The health of the city was good, and there was greater freedom from cholera than for some time past.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.—The number of District Municipalities (162) was 3 less than in 1883-84. The only new creation during the year was that of the Poona Suburban Municipality. The total income of all District Municipalities for the year was Rs. 32,34,816-3-1, and their expenditure Rs. 31,72,046-10-7. The gross balance was thus strengthened during the year, and at its close stood at Rs. 14,28,465-5-11. The year was financially uneventful, and no great changes in the schedules of taxation were made, though their revision was proceeded with, but at no very rapid rate, owing to the amount of work entailed by the preparations for the coming elections. Objectionable forms of octroi were however in several cases abolished, and on the whole much greater attention was paid than previously to the grant of refunds, which, in several municipalities, lead to a large decrease in the net receipts under this head of revenue. In Sind, the only municipal work of any magnitude undertaken was the extension of the Karachi Water-works.

MILITARY.—The military forces of the Presidency remained unchanged during the year. A small camp of exercise was held during the cold weather near Poona, which was attended by 1 cavalry regiment, 4 batteries of artillery, 3 battalions of British infantry, and 7 Native infantry regiments. A brigade of Indian troops, which included one Bombay Native Infantry regiment, was embarked from Bombay in the months of February and March last for service in the Soudan. This regiment was still at Suakim at the close of the year. A small force was also sent from Aden to the Somali Coast for garrison purposes upon the withdrawal of the Egyptian officials. The work of providing accommodation for the troops, both European and native, was vigorously pushed on, especially in the Quetta District. The improvements to the defences of Aden were also in progress throughout the year.

SHIPPING OFFICE.—The work of the Shipping Office at Bombay was brisker than usual on account of the despatch of the Indian Contingent to Suakim. The employment of native seamen increased considerably during the year, and for their convenience a change has been made in the form of agreement under which they are shipped, by which they can now be transferred to any other vessel bound for the port of discharge mentioned, which was previously prohibited. The supply of native seamen continued equal to the demand for them, and the material was generally of good quality.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—The chief event in this year's history of the Bombay Port Trust was the commencement of a new wet dock. Tenders for its construction were invited in August 1884, and in the following March that sent in by Messrs. Kirby and Company was finally accepted. The tender was for Rs. 43,75,353; the work to be completed by the 31st October, 1888. The work commenced in January, 1885, and during the fortnight that remained before the year closed Rs. 86,391 had been expended. This amount was met from the cash balance, as the terms upon which the loan for this purpose is to be guaranteed by the Government of India had not been definitely settled. There was a further reduction made from the commencement of year in the dues of vessels entering the Prince's Dock; hence the income derived from it was somewhat smaller than in 1883-84 though still a fair satisfactory, amounting to over 17 lakhs of rupees. The whole income of the Trust was upwards of 39 lakhs and its reserve revenue at the close of the year nealy 8 lakhs.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR BOARD.—The income of the Kurrachee Harbour Board showed a satisfactory increase and stood at over 4½ lakhs in spite of the falling-off in the grain trade, the great staple of the port. The question of the extension of improvements to the harbour has been under discussion for some time, and in November last His Excellency Sir James Fergusson paid a visit to Kurrachee for the purpose of personally inspecting the various schemes submitted by the Board. The conclusions at which His Excellency arrived were:—(1). That additional ship wharfage and accommodation at Keamaree has become an absolute necessity. (2). That additional boat wharfage and accommodation in the direction of the Native Jetty is urgently needed. (3). That a better approach to the wharves and the Merewether Pier at Keamaree should be afforded to the Railway. (4). That Deep Water Point should now be removed. (5.) That the curved extension of the Keamaree Groyne or East Pier should be carried out. (6.) That a graving dock for the reception of the largest steamers should be constructed. (7.) That some special provision for raising the requisite funds for the execution of the work is necessary. (8.) That a Port Trust should be formed as soon as the requisite legislation can be accomplished. These proposals were duly referred to the Government of India, but they had not got beyond the initiative stage when the year came to a close. The experiments conducted during the year by, or under the directions of, the Director of Agriculture were numerous and interesting; but the Department is yet too young and the observations taken by it are still too limited to permit of any important inductions being as yet formulated. Much interesting knowledge is however being accumulated.

WHEAT.—In connection with an attempt to improve the wheat of the country by the importation of pedigree seed from abroad, experiments were made with three varieties, forwarded by the Secretary of State for India. The trials, however, made under the most favourable conditions as regards the conditions of the seed, season, &c., were utter failures, and seem to point to the conclusion that wheats pedigreed, and producing good crops in England, fail when transported to India.

COTTON.—The experiments made during the year in cotton have apparently demonstrated the utter worthlessness of the Egyptian variety. More success indeed was obtained with the Nankin cotton, but the results obtained from it also were scarcely such as to justify any attempt to force its growth. The Director points out, however, the necessity of obtaining a supply of American seed.

WELL-IRRIGATION.—The possibility of encouraging the extension of well-irrigation, by reducing the cost of wells, &c., was also the subject of much consideration, and an officer was placed on special duty to investigate the question. The assistance which might be expected from the use of boring apparatus. The information so far gained on the subject tends, however, to show that the methods adopted by the ryots for making wells, and raising water by lifts, are as cheap and effective as is practicable.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.—The advantage taken of the rules concerning the advance of money to cultivators for agricultural purposes continued small. It is however evidence if what perhaps might be done in the direction of encouraging such applications, that in the Belgaum district the aggregate amount of loans granted rose from Rs. 50 in the previous year to the high figure of Rs. 10,825, a result attributed entirely to the personal efforts of the District Deputy Collector in giving publicity to the rules concerning them.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—Except in one or two districts of the Southern Division, in which the scarcity of rain was especially felt, the increase in agricultural stock was very noticeable under the heads of "Cattle" and "Carts," while the total number of goats and sheep apparently fell off considerably, in consequence, it is stated, of the change from the old order of things, when forest protection was less rigid, and every poor man of certain castes kept his few goats, which used to wander at will through the waste lands of the villages.

HORSE-BREEDING.—The harse-breeding operations of the year gave but indifferent results, except perhaps in some of the Native States, in which great attention is paid to the subject. The greatest objection is still evinced on the part of owners to the castration of the colts bred by them, and as long as inferior stallions are allowed to roam at large all over the breeding districts, material improvement in the stock produced can scarcely be expected.

METEOROLOGY.—The work of the Meteorological Department of Western India was carried on upon the usual lines, and observations were taken at the same 24 observatories as previously during the first half of the year; from November, 1884, however, the Observatory at Zanzibar was unfortunately closed, and communications from the east coast of Africa ceased to be sent.

CROPS.—The crop returns were affected considerably in consequence of the capricious rainfall. In Gujarat and the Konkan they did well on the whole except the cotton-crop in the former district, which was a failure. Throughout the greater part of the Deccan the kharif crop was a failure of more or less extent, but this loss, in the more favored parts, was fully made up for by the good returns of the rabi sowings. In the eastern and southern districts, however, in which hardly so long rain at one time the late crops also were in danger, and in Sholapur, Bijapur, and parts of the Southern Maratha Country famine was at one time imminent. The late rain in December, however, fell in time to avert this disaster, though it did not prevent a scarcity of food-grains and fodder. In Sind the season was uniformly a good one.

PRICES.—The most marked fluctions in the prices of grains naturally took place in those districts, in which, there was a threatening of, or actual famine. In Bijapur they rose very high. But here the utility of the new East Deccan Railway was at once brought into prominence, as grain from outside began to pour in immediately, as it could not have done in the old days of cart-traffic, and the rise was stopped. In the districts, others than those in which the rainfall was unusually scanty and unseasonable, prices, as a rule, fell slightly, and in the case of rice to a very marked extent, the fall being as much as 28 per cent. in the Panch Mahals, and 30 per cent. in Kaira, owing to the abundant crops. Cotton naturally rose in price all over the Presidency in consequence of the poverty of the crop, due to the late heavy rains.

FORESTS.—The gross revenue derived from the forests of the Presidency exceeded that of the previous year by more than 4½ lakhs of rupees. Both the circles of the Presidency Proper showed a satisfactory increase in gross revenue, though an increased expenditure, due to a change in the system of keeping accounts, and to additional protective establishments, reduced the net earnings of the Northern Circle to below what they were in the previous year. The rise in forest receipts in the Southern Circle was most marked, and resulted from a very large crop of myrabolans, which fetched an unusually high price, and from the additional demand for sleepers for the Southern Maratha Railway. The net revenue of this Circle amounted in consequence to 6½ lakhs of rupees, or 2 lakhs more than in 1883-84. In Sind alone was there a decrease in both gross and net revenue in consequence of the diminished consumption of fuel on the Indus Valley State Railway, from the supply of which the greater part of the forest revenue in Sind is drawn. Demarcation work was actively pushed on; and side by side with it that of the settlement of rights and difinition of privileges. The question of the extent to which the latter should be granted is receiving the most careful attention of the authorities, and every effort is spared to arrive at a full appreciation of the legitimate want of the agricultural population with a view to their satisfaction. Pending a final settlement of the many vexed questions, concerning grazing, the supply of firewood, etc., a large number of prosecutions for offences against the forest laws continues high; the figures for the different Circles, however, vary considerably, and seem to indicate that in some districts notably in several in the Deccan, the rules are not enforced with much more strictness than in others.

MANUFACTURES.—The year was an unfavourable one to the great cotton industry of the Presidency. The shortness of the crop caused a rise in the price of the raw product; but the uncertainty of the market in the further east, in consequence of the war between Franceand China, forced on shipments of cotton goods, and their production was in consequence carried on at a loss. Some of the purely native manufactures have recently received a considerable stimulous from the number of Exhibitions held in various countries during the last few years. This year large collections of wood-carving from Kanara, and glassware and lacquered work from Surat, were sent to the Antwerp Exhibition, whilst Yeola silks took a medal at that held in Calcutta. A new departure took place in the opening of a Sugar Refinery and Rum Distillery near Poona, but its success is doubtful, consequent upon the heavy duty imposed of the by-product of rum, concerning which there is at present some difficulty. A Steam Flour Mill was also started in the same city; while a Brewery and Paper Mill are in course of construction.

FACTORIES' ACT.—In connection with the working of the Factories Aat, a Commission was appointed in May, 1884, to report to Government upon the subject of amending its provisions and extending its scope, for consideration of this subject in all its bearings, and hearing such evidence as might be deemed necessary. The proposals of the Commission were submitted to Government in January last, and the Government of India was afterwards addressed with a view to the alteration of the existing law upon the lines indicated by them.

TRADE.—A cursory glance at the returns of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency, which exhibit a net increase under both the heads of imports and exports, might lead to the belief that an advance had been made during the year in the trade of the Presidency. This however was not the case, the year having been the reverse of favourable to trade. On the first head, it is observable that the rate of increase in the volume of trade fell back from an annual average of 8·68 per cent., during the preceding 5 years, to one of slightly less than 1 per cent. But the unfavourable character of the year is still more apparent upon an examination of the details of the foreign trade. Turning first to imports, it will be noticed that the only heads under which any substantial increase occurred, were those of railway plant and sugar. In a consideration of trade, properly so called, the item of railway plant, which contributed about 28 lakhs to the increase in imports, may be eliminated: so there remains only the item of sugar showing any great advance. This article however was mainly thrown upon the market owing to the depressed state of the sugar trade in Europe and no indication is really given of an increase in the demand for it. Excluding these two items, and that of tea which showed a slight increase, but which is only imported for re-export coastwise, there was a decrease in the regular import trade of nearly 50 lakhs of rupees. In respect of exports the only head under which an increase occurred, indicative of a real and legitimate improvement in trade, was that of seeds. Under the head of Piece yarns there was indeed an advance recorded, amounting to about 50 lakhs of rupees. But, looking at the total trade in cotton and cotton goods, there was a net decrease of over 59 lakhs of rupees on the transactions of the year. Besides, from the value of export of Indian yarns a large deduction ought really to be made on account of accumulations of stock during the previous year; whilst as shown in the body of the report, the shipments of cotton goods of Indian manufacture were unduly forced by the disturbed state of external affairs, in spite of the fact that their production was being carried on mainly at a loss. The export trade in wheat also showed a large decline of nearly 30 lakhs of rupees. The trade returns of Aden showed even worse results than those of the Presidency as the value of trade itself declined at that port by 45½ lakhs conspicuous among the articles of merchandise, in the transactions of which a great decline was visible, being coffee, the staple product of the surrounding high lands of Yemen. This is attributed to a fall in the price of coffee in the principal markets of Europe, due to the competition of varieties from other countries, especially the Straits Settlements.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The expenditure upon Public Works for the year was nearly 81½ lakhs, or more than 8 lakhs more than in that preceding; and the large increase was fairly divided between Military and Civil works. The new fortifications at Aden, and the submarine mining defences of Manora, were among the more important military works upon which expenditure was incurred; though considerable outlay was also devoted to the construction of barracks, and other accommodation for both European and Native troops, especially in the Quetta district. Of the Civil expenditure, buildings absorbed more than 24½ lakhs, communications 34 lakhs, and miscellaneous improvements about 8 lakhs. The most important building commenced during the year is the new Police Magistrates' Court in Bombay; which is to be a fine structure, in Gothic style, on the Esplanade, and is estimated to cost nearly 4 lakhs of rupees. The construction of that most important class of roads, which act as feeders to railways received great attention in 1883-84 especially in the Southern Division, in which the approaching completion of the system of railways (West Deccan, East Deccan, and Hubli-Marmagao) has necessitated a careful consideration of the subject. In the Northern Division also, the road from Jewhar to Dahanu, mentioned last year as an important connecting link with the B. B. & C. I. Railway, was carried forward 7 miles; and the construction of several other smaller roads with a similar object was undertaken in the Gujarat Collectorates. In the Central Division the completion of the Nanashi Ghat-road in the Nasik District, has opened out the northern part of the Peint district, which contains very valuable forests, the efficient working of which has hitherto been hampered by the want of communications. Measures have also been taken at Surat to protect the banks of the river Tapti from the process of erosion, which has of late been going on with alarming rapidity. The work of converting the ancient buildings at Bijapur into offices and residences, to admit of the transfer thither of the head-quarters of what was formerly known as the Kaladgi Collectorate, has been so advanced that the transfer was actually made during the year. Much however still remains before the work will be finally completed, and an extra mural gang of convicts is still employed upon it.

IRRIGATION.—No new irrigation works of importance were commenced during the year. The principal works in progress were the Nira Canal and Mhaswad Tank, both from the grant for Protective Public Works, and the Waghad Tank to supplement the supply from the Kadwa River Works, in Nasik. The Parsul Tank, in Khandesh, was also continued, but made slow progress. It is hoped that the Nira Canal will be sufficiently advanced to be opened for irrigation next monsoon for 50 miles of its length. The Mhaswad Tank for the first time this year irrigated a small area of land from its leakage channel. The most noticeable feature of the year's work was the success attended upon the opening of the first section of the Gokak Canal in Belgaum. The demand for water, which for the first year has been given free of charge, was great, irrigation notices for more than 4,500 acres having been applied for and 2,677 acres actually irrigated. It is estimated that this canal, with 3 branches made to the north, could irrigate lands in the Gokak and Athni Talukas of Belgaum, the Mudhol State, the Bagalkot Talukas of Bijapur, and parts of the Sangli, Jamkhandi, and Kolhapur States, all of which are situated in the zone of sctanty and capricious rainfall.

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| DECLALEE | Ourseejee Rossabhoy | | |
| ALLAHABAD | Railway Station. | | |

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This is a new arrangement, so constructed that the top plate, instead of being *cemented* in, can be taken out and replaced again at pleasure. It is kept in its place by notches (see Fig. 2), and no cement or other means of fastening are necessary.

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## LADIES' FASHIONABLE ULSTERS. FASHIONABLE JACKETS. FASHIONABLE RIDING HABITS.
## BADHAM, PILE & Co., LIMI
LADIES' TAILORS.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

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## SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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## LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

*In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—*

*Lea & Perrins*

*without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.*

*Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

## NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
**Blacking**
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

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NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

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CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

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## PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

**PAIN KILLER** has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

**PAIN KILLER** is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

**PAIN KILLER** IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

**PAIN KILLER** is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

**PAIN KILLER** is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.*

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
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## CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
## BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
*(All the above complete for twelve persons.)*
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in ironbound case.
*Orders enclosing remittance to be sent to*
T. R. GRIMES & SON, *88, New Bond St., London, W*
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS FOR LAMPS, TABLE GLASS, CHINA, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

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Descriptive Catalogue free.

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THE SILICATE PAINT Co.
(Messrs. J. B. ORR & Co.)
OF CHARLTON, KENT,

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that they alone are the Makers and Registered Proprietors of the well known CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, CHARLTON WHITE, CHARLTON ENAMEL, DURESCO, &c., and are alone entitled to the use of these names. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons dealing in Paints under any of the said Registered Titles, unless the said Paints are sold by the Silicate Paint Co.'s authority, and marked with their name and Trade Mark as below.

These high class Paints have received eulogistic mention in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (see Ninth Edition, Vol. XIX., page 86).

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
Agents for the Silicate Paint Co.

## ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

**ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.**

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim ● Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

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And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

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## BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient [illegible]
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the [illegible]
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, [illegible]
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY [illegible]
COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the [illegible]
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wonderfully allayed by its use. [illegible]
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FAVRE-L[illegible]
ORIGINAL KEYLESS W[illegible]
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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## PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.
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## SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
*Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.*

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
**YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.**
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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SPECIALITY FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

## NOIRINE,
OR THE BEAUTIFUL THING
## A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 4th Sept. 1883.

To the MANAGER of the NOIRINE COMPANY.
"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new." (Signed) H. CLEVELAND.

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HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Second Batch of Arab Horses and Mares per s. s. "Java" from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c., belonging to well known Dealer JUSSIM FEKD.—No. 305, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

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MANUFACTURING
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Gold Acorn Bangle, Rs. 60 Cash.

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A new Silver "Fichu" Brooch.
Rs. 6 Cash.

Price Rs. 6 Cash.

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New Design. Price Rs. 11 Cash.

A SILVER TINTED "ROSEBUD" BROOCH.

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IN ORDINARY TO
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Bombay, December 23rd, 1885

## ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is specially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

## ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most
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produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., relative to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turner, Carr Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

## THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, and Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

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